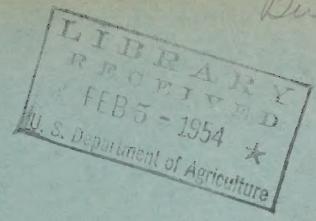


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Jan de Graaff

OREGON BULB FARMS

Box 512, Gresham, Oregon

Phone: Gresham 253

LILIES

DAFFODILS

IRIS

1954

WHOLESALE ONLY

OREGON BULB FARMS 1954

Jan de Graaff

PRICES - REPORTS

*dealers'
prices*

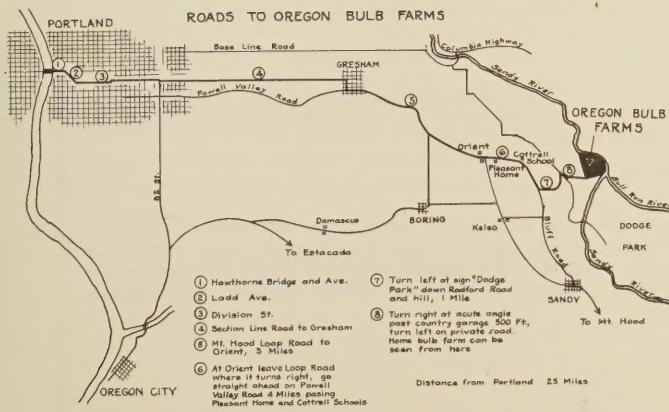
1954



INDEX

Pages

Bulbs in Boxes.....	9
Color Plates.....	8
Daffodil Classification	13
Daffodil Culture	12
Daffodil Descriptions	14-27
Daffodil Price Summary.....	4-5
Iris Descriptions	7
Iris Price Summary.....	7
Lily Culture	31
Lily Descriptions	32-43
Lily Forcing	46-47
Lily Price Summary.....	6
New Lily Introductions.....	32-34
Report to Our Customers.....	3
Report on Daffodils	11
Report on Lilies	29
Shipping Weights	8
Terms and Conditions of Sale.....	10

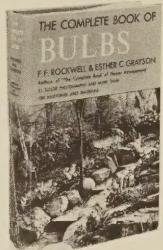


your invitation to visit us:

Our farms are located near Dodge Park, a municipal picnic ground on the Sandy river, 23 miles east of Portland. They are open to visitors every day of the week, including Sundays. Driving from Portland, the best road is to cross Ross Island bridge, go straight east on Powell Boulevard through Gresham and follow the signs to Dodge Park.

FEATURES

Books...



The Complete Book of Bulbs by F. F. Rockwell and Esther C. Grayson

This book, superbly illustrated and full of readily available information, covers the entire field of bulbs for the American garden. It is a manual that should be on every dealer's desk and, at the same time, it is a book that will sell readily to amateur gardeners. It presents the subject in a step-by-step way that will clarify the mysteries and misconceptions which for most amateurs surround the growing of bulbs. *The Complete Book of Bulbs* is by far the most comprehensive book on the subject ever published in this country. It is a basic volume that should be included in every dealer's as well as every home gardener's library. Retail price \$5.95. Write to Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York, for trade discounts.

Lectures...



The New Book of Lilies by Jan de Graaff

Superbly illustrated in color, this book sums up more than twenty years of experience with lilies, their commercial production, their history and their future. Whether you grow lilies yourself or sell them to the public, this book is one you should have on your shelves. Order your copy from your book seller or direct from us. For trade discounts, please ask our publishers, Barrows & Co., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York. Retail price \$3.50 per copy.

Lily Show...

A mimeographed lecture on lilies, illustrated with a magnificent new collection of 35 mm Kodachrome slides, made during the 1952 flowering season, is available directly from us. Similar collections are available from the North American Lily Society for a nominal fee. Mr. C. Olivet, 4318 Underwood Street, University Park, Maryland, is in charge of the slide collections of the Lily Society. Finally, fine collections of lily slides, extended with lilies in special arrangements and other unique photographs, are available from Dr. Philip Corliss, Somerton, Arizona, for a fee of five dollars per showing, plus postage.

A lecture on daffodils and a fine group of Kodachromes to illustrate it, is also available from Dr. Philip Corliss, Somerton, Arizona, for a fee of five dollars per showing, plus postage.

We suggest that you recommend to your local garden club that these lectures and slides be used. Your nursery or store could act as sponsor for the lecture. We are always glad to send some special pictures or other display material, cultural instructions to hand out or to give any other help. Please do not hesitate to ask us.

Lily Society...

The 1954 Annual Lily Show of the North American Lily Society is to be held in Seattle, Washington, in July. We recommend that you attend this special occasion, the first special lily show on the West Coast.

Join the North American Lily Society and receive the interesting Yearbooks, containing cultural information, regional reports and many other articles of interest to you and your customers. For membership send \$3.00, with your name and address to Mr. W. L. Fulmer, 505 Boylston North, Seattle 2, Washington.

Report to our Customers:

As I write this foreword to our twenty-sixth catalog, orders for lilies are still being packed. They are leaving our warehouse daily in considerable numbers. Other lilies are being put into storage for spring delivery and every dry spell is used to harvest and transplant the new seedlings from our greenhouse and sheltered beds to the growing fields. From a business that had a very definite and short harvest and shipping season, we are gradually changing to one that is active in every direction the year around. This applies to the office work too, for orders seem to be coming in now every month of the year; it applies to our promotional and publicity activities and to the endless requests for information and advice.

During the summer of 1954, on July 16th and 17th, the North American Lily Society will hold its annual show in Seattle, Washington. We hope that many of our friends and customers will take advantage of this unique opportunity to see lilies displayed at their best. At the same time, take the opportunity to visit some of the Pacific Coast production centers. We and all other growers shall be only too glad to show you the extensive plantings and to assist you in planning your trip.

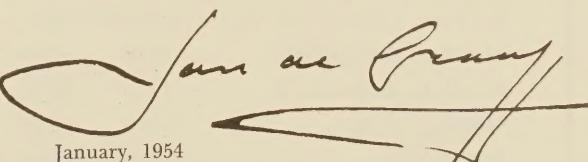
The year 1954 will mark the tenth anniversary of the first flowering of our Mid-Century lilies. Exciting as these hybrids have been, there are still great advances to be made and the novelties offered for introduction this year are an enormous stride forward. Detailed descriptions will be found in the lily section of this catalog. Not only in lilies, but also in daffodils and iris are we making good progress. In fact, many of them are so pretty that we hesitate even to put a price on them and we offer only a small selection in this catalog. We hope that daffodil fanciers will find time to visit our planting during the flowering season. There is a real treat in store for them. In iris we also have some novelties that may eventually rival Wedgwood in popularity and economic importance. Forcing tests have given us every indication that we have some worthwhile material among our many new hybrids.

Lilies, being planted late and apparently more resistant to droughts, came through the dry spell

in 1952 with flying colors. They picked up during the mild winter and wet spring and gave us a bumper crop in 1953. In fact, the crop was so heavy that small stock that had been planted down for two years had to be lifted and transplanted as the rank growth does not leave enough room for the bulbs to make the desired size next year. Needless to say, this unexpected transplanting of some twenty acres of small lilies added in no small measure to our costs. Because of that and because of the uncertainty as to the general economic outlook in our country, we decided to hold our total planting for 1954 down to a slightly smaller acreage. In part we have done this by actually curtailing the stocks of named varieties, in part by eliminating certain kinds altogether and in part by being more selective in the hybrids planted back.

Thus our offering of named varieties of lilies, iris and daffodils is smaller than ever before. Our offerings of strains are of an infinitely higher quality. Our fields of *L. centifolium* hybrids, for instance, are now of a quality that but two years ago would have been sold as individually selected plants. Now nearly all come up to those standards and our selections of the past season give every indication that the process of improvement is still by no means at an end. For us, who have been so privileged to have the opportunity to work with these beautiful flowers, there is in this field of endeavor, an inspiration that makes the often hard and tedious work a real pleasure. There is, too, in these bounties that nature bestows on our flowers and on us a deep feeling of obligation. Regardless of cost, regardless of the hardships, all of us here are imbued with the spirit of carrying on, if only to learn what is in store for us the next year and the year after that. We are duly grateful to all of you in American horticulture who have made it possible for us to build up our farms, our stocks and our knowledge.

Sincerely yours,



James C. Gray

January, 1954
Gresham, Oregon

1954 DEALERS' PRICES — DAFFODILS

All prices are per 1000, unless otherwise specified, f.o.b. Gresham, Oregon. All bulbs offered are from our own, disease-free, selected stocks, guaranteed true to name. See pages 14-27 for full descriptions.

MINIATURE DAFFODILS — DIVISION 10

N. bulbocodium conspicuus (yellow hoop petticoat).....	\$ 40.00
N. canaliculatus (miniature Poetaz).....	40.00
N. jonquilla simplex (true, single sweet-scented French jonquil).....	40.00

N. juncifolius (miniature jonquil).....	\$ 60.00
N. triandrus albus (Angel's Tears).....	200.00
N. triandrus calathinus (larger than albus, very rare)	300.00

TRUMPET DAFFODILS — DIVISION 1

Yellow Trumpet Daffodils — 1 a	DN 1	DN 2 & RD
Aerolite, E.....	\$ 75.00	\$ 48.00
Alasnam, E	75.00	48.00
Ben Hur, M.....	90.00	60.00
Dawson City, L.....	80.00	60.00
Diotima, E.....	240.00	180.00
February Gold, E E.....	60.00	48.00
Golden Harvest, E.....	100.00	80.00
King Alfred, M.....	72.00	45.00
King Alfred, Jumbo, M.....	96.00	
Successor, M	60.00	48.00
Unsurpassable, E	150.00	120.00

Bicolor Daffodils — 1 b

Lovenest, M	\$100.00	\$ 80.00
Queen of Bicolors, M.....	150.00	120.00

White Trumpet Daffodils — 1 c

Ada Finch, E E.....	\$240.00	\$180.00
Beersheba, M	210.00	150.00
Ia Vestale, E.....	100.00	75.00
Mrs. E. H. Krelage, M.....	90.00	72.00
Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, L.....	84.00	60.00
Mount Hood, M.....	200.00	160.00
Roxane, M	120.00	90.00

LARGE-CUPPED DAFFODILS — DIVISION 2

	DN 1	DN 2 & RD
Carbineer, E	\$150.00	\$120.00
Carlton, M.....	70.00	52.00
Daisy Schaffer, E	120.00	96.00
Damson, E.....	60.00	48.00
Dick Wellband, L	60.00	48.00
E. H. Wilson, M.....	60.00	48.00
Fortune, E.....	96.00	72.00
Fortune's Bowl, E.....	300.00	240.00
Francisca Drake, M	60.00	48.00
Gertie Millar, M.....	90.00	72.00
Hades, M	90.00	72.00
John Evelyn, M.....	100.00	80.00
Nova Scotia, M.....	60.00	48.00
Red Bird, L.....	120.00	96.00
St. Egwin, M.....	120.00	96.00
Scarlet Elegance, M	75.00	60.00
Scarlet Leader, L.....	150.00	120.00
Silver Star, E.....	60.00	48.00
Tunis, E.....	60.00	48.00

SMALL-CUPPED DAFFODILS — DIVISION 3

Alcida, M	\$ 60.00	\$ 48.00
Diana Kasner, E.....	60.00	48.00
Firetail, M.....	90.00	60.00
Lady Kesteven, L.....	150.00	120.00
Magic Fire, L	60.00	48.00
Mystic, L.....	120.00	90.00
Nette O'Melveny, E	60.00	48.00

**OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON**

DOUBLE DAFFODILS — DIVISION 4

	DN 1	DN 2 & RD
Albus plenus odoratus, LL.....	\$ 70.00	\$ 56.00
Campernelle double, E.....	60.00	48.00
Cheerfulness, L.....	60.00	48.00
Daphne, L	90.00	60.00
Irene Copeland, E	70.00	56.00
Mary Copeland, L.....	150.00	120.00
Moulin Rouge, M	90.00	60.00
Royal Sovereign, M	70.00	56.00
Texas, E	90.00	60.00
Twink, E.....	60.00	48.00

TRIANDRUS HYBRIDS — DIVISION 5

Moonshine, M.....	\$ 60.00	\$ 48.00
Shot Silk, M.....	70.00	56.00
Silver Chimes, L.....	70.00	56.00
Stoke, M	150.00	120.00
Thalia, E.....	70.00	56.00

CYCLAMINEUS HYBRIDS — DIVISION 6

Beryl, E	\$ 60.00	\$ 48.00
February Gold, EE.....	60.00	48.00

JONQUILLA HYBRIDS — DIVISION 7

Campernelle double, E.....	\$ 60.00	\$ 48.00
Golden Perfection, M	60.00	48.00
Jonquilla simplex, LL (single).....	40.00	
Trevithian, M	60.00	48.00

POETAZ DAFFODILS — DIVISION 8

	DN 1 & RD	DN 2 & RD
Cheerfulness, L.....	\$ 60.00	\$ 48.00
Geranium, L.....	80.00	64.00
Klondike, M	60.00	48.00
Laurens Koster, E.....	50.00	40.00
L'Innocence	60.00	48.00
Winter Pride, E	60.00	48.00

POETICUS DAFFODILS — DIVISION 9

Actaea, E.....	\$ 72.00	\$ 56.00
Dulcimer, L	70.00	56.00
Glory of Lisse, M.....	60.00	48.00
Recurvus, LL	60.00	48.00

Key:

EE—Extra Early
E —Early
M —Medium
L —Late
LL—Extra Late

MIXTURES FOR NATURALIZING:

Seedling Mixture	\$ 70.00	\$ 56.00
Novelty Mixture	60.00	48.00
Standard Mixture	50.00	40.00

Mixtures contain all types and are well assorted in early and late varieties. The seedling mixture is actually made up out of new varieties and we recommend it strongly.

"GARDEN OF HYBRID DAFFODILS"—

A box containing a magnificent mixture of our seedling daffodils, the cream of our immense stock of hand-pollinated hybrids, in all types and colors. Twelve top quality bulbs. Offered in cases of 24 boxes at \$0.60 per box. Box printed in five colors.

LEUCOJUM — (Snowflakes)

Gravetye Giant, a distinctive novelty with extra large flowers and strong foliage. Plant in shady situation and allow to become established..... \$100.00

LIST OF 1953 DISCARDS. Due to the rising cost of production we have had to revise our list and have discarded a number of fine varieties, all of them beautiful but not in sufficient demand to warrant continued propagation. We urge our customers not to list these items in their own catalogs.

Division 1 a — Statendam

1 b — Jefta
Silvanite
1 c — China Clay
Eskimo

Division 2 — Croesus

Golden Pedestal
Helios
Rewa
Yellow Poppy
3 — Bath's Flame
Mrs. Barclay
Roman Star

Division 4 — Snowsprite

5 — Cheyenne
7 — Lanarth
Orange Queen
8 — Glorious
St. Agnes
10 — bulbocodium
citrinus

1954 DEALERS' PRICES — LILIES

NAME	SIZE:	3-4"	4-5"	5-6"	6-7"	7-8"	8-9"	9-10"
amabile			\$120.00	\$150.00				
amabile luteum			\$270.00	360.00				
auratum platyphyllum					\$480.00	\$600.00	\$750.00	
AURELIAN HYBRID STRAINS — Sunburst					750.00	Random size		
Heart's Desire					900.00	Random size		
Golden Clarion					2.40 each,	Random size		
BELLINGHAM HYBRIDS				150.00	210.00	240.00		
candidum "CASCADE STRAIN"					180.00	210.00	240.00	\$300.00
candidum "WHITE ELF"						.75 each		
centifolium (see Olympic Hybrids)								
cernuum		500.00	750.00					
concolor		180.00	240.00	300.00				
Coronation			500.00	750.00				
FIESTA HYBRIDS			150.00	210.00	240.00			
FIESTA HYBRID "Dr. Abel"			360.00	480.00				
formosanum		100.00	150.00	200.00				
GOLDEN CHALICE HYBRIDS			120.00	180.00	240.00			
GREEN MOUNTAIN HYBRIDS					240.00	300.00	360.00	
henryi					150.00	180.00	240.00	270.00
HOLLYWOOD HYBRIDS — Mixed Colors			300.00	390.00				
longiflorum "Croft"					150.00	210.00	360.00	
"Estate"					200.00	300.00	400.00	
martagon album				300.00	420.00			
MID-CENTURY HYBRIDS —								
Mixed Colors and Types			150.00	210.00	240.00			
Outward-Facing Varieties	Each							
Fireflame	\$0.45							
Goldrush	.60							
Parade	.45							
Serenade	.45							
Tangelo	.45							
Valencia	.36							
Upright-Flowering Varieties	Each							
Campfire	\$0.45							
Enchantment, U.S. Pat. 862	.24							
Harmony	.45							
Joan Evans	.36							
Pagoda	.36							
Prices quoted are for 5" and over bulbs, ex- cept ENCHANTMENT, which is 4-5". We can supply a limited quantity of ENCHANT- MENT, 5-6", at 30c each.								
OLYMPIC HYBRIDS (L. centifolium)				120.00	150.00	180.00	210.00	270.00
"Pink"					1.80	each, Random size		
"White"					1.80	each, Random size		
"Select"					.75	each, Random size		
pardalinum giganteum "Sunset"				165.00	210.00			
pumilum (tenuifolium)	75.00	90.00						
pumilum "Golden Gleam"	90.00	150.00						
RAINBOW HYBRIDS — Mixed, all colors			120.00	150.00				
regale					120.00	150.00	180.00	240.00
Shuksan				165.00	240.00			
speciosum "Red Champion"					300.00	450.00	600.00	
speciosum "White Champion"						1.00 each	1.50 each	
Talisman				180.00	240.00			

Iris Descriptions and Prices — 1954

BLUE HORIZON (de Graaff) — Soft, uniform violet-blue iris with Indian-orange narrow stripe down the falls. F.C.C.H. 1934.

EDWARD SALBACH (Salbach-de Graaff) — Of the same strain as National Velvet, this iris is later flowering and further distinguished by the bright orange, almost circular spot on the falls. A market flower of great potential and one worthy of the Salbach name.

GOLDEN BRONZE (de Graaff) — A tall iris, the falls are deep golden bronze, the standards have a touch of purple.

GOLDEN HARVEST (Unknown) — This is a good yellow iris, larger than Yellow Queen.

HEAVENLY BLUE (de Graaff) — The nicest light blue we have raised, a large flower that is most attractive in the garden and for cutting. Tall and rugged.

IMPERATOR (Unknown) — The well-known commercial blue iris, late and strong-growing. It is still one of the best.

NATIONAL VELVET (Salbach-de Graaff) — A hybrid iris of a rich, deep velvety-purple color. It is the first of a new strain of hybrids but since it flowers with the Dutch iris we list it here. The falls and standards are uniform in color, the stripe on the falls is of a rich orange color. Even in bud this is a beautiful plant, the green of the clean

foliage making a beautiful contrast with the purple of the unfurling flower. Highly recommended.

PANAMINT (de Graaff) — A new introduction of ours, patterned after the old Huchtenburg but cleaner in color and with far greater refinement. The falls are golden-yellow and the standards ivory-white.

ROYAL PURPLE (Salbach-de Graaff) — This is the third of this new race of iris offered this year. It has the same shape and habit as National Velvet but an even deeper coloring. Test shipments to some of our leading florists were extremely well received. We foresee a great future for this iris and recommend it to you.

VIOLET QUEEN (de Graaff) — Another fine novelty actually misnamed for it might just as well have been called Mauve Queen. Standards and falls are of a uniform rich, yet soft mauve-violet coloring, a most distinctive shade.

WHITE SUPERIOR (de Graaff) — A pure self-colored white of great size and beauty. Following White Excelsior and only a close second to White Perfection these three white Dutch iris exemplify the quality of the de Graaff strain.

WHITE PERFECTION (de Graaff) — The finest white iris in existence. Long-stemmed, long lasting and a prolific grower, this is both a garden and florist's flower without rival. Highly recommended. First Class Certificate in 1945.

All prices are per 1000, unless otherwise specified, f.o.b. Gresham, Oregon. All bulbs offered are from our own, disease-free, selected stocks, guaranteed true to name.

	6/7 cM	7/8cM	8/9 cM	9/10 cM	10/11 cM
TINGITANA HYBRID , Wedgwood			\$16.00	\$30.00	\$42.00
DUTCH HYBRIDS					
BLUE HORIZON	\$18.00	\$24.00	36.00		
EDWARD SALBACH	30.00	42.00	60.00		
GOLDEN BRONZE	36.00	48.00	60.00		
GOLDEN HARVEST	24.00	36.00	48.00		
HEAVENLY BLUE	18.00	30.00	42.00		
IMPERATOR	18.00	24.00	36.00		
NATIONAL VELVET	24.00	30.00	42.00		
PANAMINT	24.00	30.00	42.00		
ROYAL PURPLE	30.00	42.00	60.00		
VIOLET QUEEN	24.00	30.00	42.00		
WHITE SUPERIOR	30.00	42.00	48.00		
WHITE PERFECTION	36.00	48.00	60.00		
BEST MIXTURE , all colors	18.00	24.00	36.00		

Color Plates

Shipping Weights

Lily Color Plates

From among the sixteen excellent color reproductions that illustrate our "New Book of Lilies" we have selected the seven most outstanding and have had them laminated in plastic to give them enhanced beauty and permanence. Size of these plastic plates is eight by six and a half inches. They are an invaluable help in selling lilies and make an attractive decoration for your store or office.

Our supply is limited as we could only obtain a hundred or so reprints of each subject. The set consists of the following and costs \$3.00, prepaid.

Parade
Shuksan
Pagoda
Fireflame

Fiesta Hybrids
Olympic Hybrid,
single flower
Olympic Hybrids, stalk

Lily Electrotypes

From the fine illustrations used in our 1953 lily folder, of which a copy is laid in this catalog, we have selected thirteen subjects to be engraved. From these original engravings, electrotypes are available at quoted prices. Since the electro-types are made for us in San Francisco and will be shipped from there the prices are F.O.B. that city. There will be an extra charge for progressive proofs. Other subjects from this 1953 folder can be engraved too at a very reasonable cost. Please write to us for details and prices.

Golden Chalice, same size as in 1953 Folder, per set	\$22.00
Enchantment, same size as in 1953 Folder, per set	20.00
Harlequin, same size as in 1953 Folder, per set	20.00
Cascade Madonna, same size as in 1953 Folder, per set	24.00
Sunburst Strain, same size as in 1953 Folder, per set	20.00
Olympic Pink, same size as in 1953 Folder, per set	22.00
Mid-Century Hybrid, same size as in 1953 Folder, per set	25.00
Fiesta Hybrids, same size as in 1953 Folder, per set	20.00
Bellingham Hybrid, same size as in 1953 Folder, per set	20.00
Gold Band, size 6 1/4 wide x 6 deep	31.00
Pagoda, size 5 3/4 wide x 5 1/2 deep	27.00
Sunset, size 4 7/8 wide by 5 3/4 deep	25.00
Olympic Hybrids, size 5 3/4 wide x 7 7/8 deep	36.00

SHIPPING WEIGHTS

L. candidum "Cascade Strain"—bulk pack, size:

6-7" 250 per box weighs 55 pounds
7-8" 200 per box weighs 60 pounds
8-9" 125 per box weighs 52 pounds

L. centifolium "Olympic Hybrids"—bulk pack, size:

6-7" 250 per box weighs 75 pounds
7-8" 200 per box weighs 72 pounds
8-9" 125 per box weighs 70 pounds
9-10" 100 per box weighs 80 pounds

All weights are approximate and not guaranteed as they vary with the moisture content of the bulbs and the packing material.

The specific weight of the various daffodil varieties and types differs a great deal and it is almost impossible to give the exact shipping weight for each.

King Alfred jumbo size weighs in excess of 200 pounds per crate of 500 bulbs. The DN 1 size weighs between 180 and 200 pounds per 500 bulbs, while DN 2 size weighs around 150 pounds per 500 bulbs. On most other varieties we pack the large DN 1 size in tray-crates of 250 bulbs per crate and their weight, so packed, will be close to 75 pounds per crate or 300 pounds per 1000 bulbs. Varieties making small bulbs we pack 500 per crate and they will average about 200 pounds per 1000 bulbs.

Iris bulbs are light and their weight is usually no great factor in figuring shipping costs. Wedgwood, 10-11 cM, pack 2000 per crate and weigh about 60 pounds per 1000 bulbs.

Bulbs in Boxes, Special Packs and Offers



GARDEN OF HYBRID DAFFODILS — As in previous years, we offer our special color-printed boxes containing a magnificent mixture of our seedling daffodils and of the best hybrid named varieties. Twelve big double-nosed bulbs per box, offered only in cases of 24 boxes, at \$0.60 a box or \$14.40 per container. Shipping weight approximately 60 pounds.

MIXED DUTCH IRIS — We still have an ample supply of the attractive little color-printed iris cartons on hand and as long as they last we will supply them in units of not less than 60 boxes, as follows: Packed with 12 Mixed Iris per box at 25 cents per box, \$15.00 per container.

Special KING ALFRED Offer — From our enormous stocks of finest, selected King Alfred daffodils we can make up various attractive packs. We also have a striking five-color, lithographed poster that we supply with each order, free of charge. JUMBO King Alfred, 22 cM and over, packed in our wooden tray-crates, 200 enormous bulbs per crate, \$20.00 per crate.

Doublenosed I King Alfred, 19-22 cM, packed in wooden tray crate, 250 bulbs per crate, \$18.00 per crate.

Doublenosed II King Alfred, 17-19 cM, packed in wooden tray crate, 500 bulbs per crate, \$22.50 per crate.

FOUR OUTSTANDING DAFFODILS — Packed in our fibreboard containers, two varieties in each box which is divided by a partition, 75 Francisca Drake and 75 Silver Star, large double-nosed bulbs for \$9.00 per container, color pictures free. 100 Moonshine and 100 Poetaz Mixed, large double-nosed bulbs for \$12.00 per container, color pictures free.

LILIES IN BOXES — We still have an ample supply of our special color-printed lily cartons on hand and offer:

BELLINGHAM HYBRIDS — Three top-size, 6-7" approximately, bulbs of this magnificent hybrid lily—vigorous, hardy and easy to grow. Ideal for cut flowers. The boxes pack in units of 36 in a special shipping container. We offer them at \$0.60 per box or \$21.60 per container of 36 boxes. Container of 36 boxes weighs approximately 50 pounds.

OLYMPIC HYBRID LILIES — Three 7-8" bulbs, carefully packed in these attractive boxes, which fit 36 boxes per container. We offer these lovely lilies at 60 cents per box of three; \$21.60 per container. Container of 36 boxes weighs approximately 60 pounds.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

No orders will be accepted from parties not actually engaged in the seed and nursery trade.

Boxed collections are packed in cases as listed and no broken cases can be supplied.

While we seldom fail to complete accepted orders, we reserve the right to omit any part of an order where unexpected or unavoidable shortages occur.

We do not substitute unless we are expressly instructed to do so.

With our Packaged Collections we reserve the right to substitute equal or better varieties in any collection, in case an unexpected shortage of any variety occurs. Where such a substitution is made the label will be altered, if necessary, to show exact contents.

All orders shipped at purchaser's expense and risk. We exercise every possible precaution to pack our bulbs safely and to protect them against damage in transit. However, we cannot offer any guarantee to that effect.

No extra charges are made for delivery to carrier, nor is any charge made for containers or crates. Charges for freight, forwarding and delivery will

be collected when the bulbs arrive. These charges are net, not subject to any discount.

All shipments bear a Certificate of Inspection issued by our Oregon State Department of Agriculture. It is distinctly understood that our customers must assume all risk in regard to the entomological requirements of their respective states.

Complaints and claims about the quality supplied cannot be entertained unless made immediately upon receipt of the bulbs. No warranty is given, express or implied and we will not be in any way responsible for the results of planting or forcing of any bulbs supplied by us.

Prices of all our offers are quoted net, subject to market fluctuations and stocks being unsold upon receipt of orders. Verbal agreements will not be considered. All orders are accepted subject to satisfactory crops. By placing orders, buyers are considered to agree with our terms, even where they may differ from those usually made.

If at the time of shipment purchasers have not yet settled their previous year's accounts, or in the case of unknown customers that cannot supply sufficiently good references or in the case of unsatisfactory information, we shall be compelled to cancel any orders placed with us.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee all varieties to be true to name and description. While we exercise the greatest care to have all stock true to name and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove untrue, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and the Oregon Bulb Farms that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original purchase price of the stock.

DAFFODILS — A REPORT

Again a full year has gone by since I wrote my last report. More new varieties have been tested by us; we have had an opportunity to look once more at some of our old friends. We are becoming, I find, even more critical and severe in our judgments and the present list is pared down to the very essentials of a distinguished collection of daffodils. No longer can we claim to grow the largest and widest selection. No longer do we strive to have all the newest and most publicized ones, apart from the choice few that we have raised and named ourselves. But walking up and down the rows of these novelties, grown by us in a separate field, I came to the conclusion this past spring that what we have assembled there is good.

It has often been said that most of the great artists of the world have had great economic struggles and that thereby their work has gained depth and strength. Mere hardship does not, however, tend to produce great men. All it can do is give greater understanding, sophistication and maturity. It occurred to me that we too have gained from the tougher struggle in the face of competition from abroad. When everything could be sold without difficulties, we looked upon our lesser stars with almost as much affection as we lavished on our outstanding novelties. Now, rudely awakened, we examine every variety critically and keep only the best.

Judged that way, the only correct standard for daffodils on a commercial farm, we came to the conclusion that, for instance, it was no use continuing with Croesus when, for the same cost we could produce the much better Damson. We eliminated a great many other varieties, choosing in each case to retain the better or the best of similar type and coloring. Thus, while our list is much smaller than in any previous year, I can say quite confidently that the public is not the loser. Every color, form and type are well represented. Additionally, we offer again a small number of our own introductions, new daffodils that have stood the test of our most severe and critical appraisal.

It has sometimes occurred to me that it has been a mistake to name the many hundreds of varieties that I have grown for years and then discarded. We could have undoubtedly saved ourselves many thousands of dollars if we had never stocked them. I must, however, admit that it takes years of study and

steady production to discover which varieties are good. Then when one finally arrives at this point of discernment, the tragedy is that good varieties, favorites such as Thalia, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Tunis and so many others are now sold at prices that will barely pay for their production. Our loss is your gain, since now you can buy acclimated, selected Oregon-grown daffodils of superlative quality at the lowest prices ever.

For the 1954 season we have planted back no more than eighty acres of daffodils. By selection of not only the best varieties, but also of the best planting stock of each kind, this planting is the finest we have ever made. After several years of rest and covercropping, we have again planted some of our best fields to bulbs, fields which should be most photogenic when April comes around again. We hope that you will visit us at that time. There is a rapidly growing interest in new daffodils. Paul Frese, the genial editor of *Popular Gardening*, feels the time is ripe to start a daffodil society and asks that potential charter-members write him at his office, 141 East 44th Street, New York City. The Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival will be held from April 5th to 11th with the parade of floats on April 10th. Several garden clubs, notably in Virginia and Southern California, are planning shows.

In the daffodil world perhaps this year the greatest news for all amateur and commercial growers is the discovery of a perfect control of the daffodil fly. It may be that eventually resistant mutations of the fly will be discovered. Right now victory is in our hands. To have a completely effective control all daffodils will have to be dug and dipped, but even a partial job will prove to be most effective, as the flies are killed on entering the treated bulbs.

It is on this cheerful note that I shall conclude my remarks. Our love of fine daffodils is by no means diminished. Realizing that in order to survive in these competitive days, the daffodil must be really good, we have become more critical, but by no means intolerant. Liking these lovely flowers better every year, learning to discern and appreciate their harmonious forms, to differentiate between those that balance in habit, form and color and those that do not make the grade, one realizes how fine a profession this work of ours can be. It is good to know that the daffodil is finding an ever wider appreciation in our country. It speaks well for the future of all gardening.

OREGON BULB FARMS

GRESHAM, OREGON

Outdoor Culture

Daffodils thrive in any good garden soil, preferably deep well-drained loam. Deep preparation of the soil is necessary, and old rotted manure or compost may be worked in 16 or 18 inches below the surface, so as not to come in direct contact with the bulbs. **Fresh manure should never be used.**

Plant in the early fall, especially Poeticus types. The more vigorous, larger varieties may be planted as late as December, but early planting is best.

In medium soils, cover the bulbs about twice their depth, and a little deeper in the lighter soils. The average for most sorts is three to four inches from the top of the bulb. Set bulbs at a uniform depth, otherwise they may flower irregularly.

Pot Culture In Pots or Boxes

Daffodils should be potted in September or October in good loamy soil, adding a little sand or leaf mold and a small amount of bone flour. (About two pounds to the bushel of soil.)

The old pots must be washed thoroughly and allowed to dry before using. New pots should be soaked. Provide drainage by placing pieces of charcoal or fragments of pots over the drainage hole. A little ground peat in the bottom regulates drainage, retaining moisture.

After ten or twelve weeks they may be removed indoors for flowering. Select the earliest varieties first, thus extending the flowering season.

Do not bring them into a warm temperature. 50 to 60 degrees is best at first. Do not give any bottom heat. Later, when the flower buds are well advanced, the temperature may be increased to not more than 65 degrees.

When the pots are first brought to the light, the tender shoots may be covered for a day or two with an inverted flower pot to prevent injury from light or draft. A little weak liquid manure once a week, until buds burst, will hasten the flowers after growth has started.

Always have plenty of light and air.

Naturalizing

Daffodils planted in clusters in the foreground of shrubbery, or sown broadcast through woodlands, along hillsides, in meadows or lawns, and planted where they fall, give a most pleasing natural effect. They will increase in beauty and number without special care and become permanently established. In heavy soils the most vigorous varieties should be used. More pleasing effects result from grouping the various types, such as all trumpets, all Poeticus types, etc.

Miniatures

They are charming little subjects for rock work, where their dainty flowers are seen to perfection. They should be left undisturbed for years, and if happy, will soon establish themselves and afford a lovely picture in early spring. All the Bulbocodium (except monophyllum) and the Cyclamineus like moisture and should therefore be planted at the foot of the rockery. Bulbocodium monophyllum flourishes in a warm dry sheltered situation planted in almost pure sand; when coming into bloom, give water freely. Triandrus albus (Angel's Tears) and Juncifolius delight in partial shade and a light gritty soil and should be given a well-drained position.

The Classification of Daffodils

Division I

TRUMPET NARCISSI. Distinguishing character: One flower to a stem; Trumpet or Cup as long as or longer than the Perianth segments.

- (a) Perianth colored; Trumpet colored, not paler than the Perianth.
- (b) Perianth white; Trumpet colored.
- (c) Perianth white; Trumpet white, not paler than the Perianth.
- (d) Any color combination not falling into the other groups.

Division II

LARGE-CUPPED NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; Cup more than one-third but less than equal to the length of the Perianth.

- (a) Perianth colored; Cup colored, not paler than the Perianth.
- (b) Perianth white; Cup colored.
- (c) Perianth white; Cup white, not paler than the Perianth.
- (d) Any color combination not falling into other groups.

Division III

SMALL-CUPPED NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; Cup not more than one-third the length of the Perianth segments.

- (a) Perianth colored; Cup colored, not paler than the Perianth.
- (b) Perianth white; Cup colored.
- (c) Perianth white; Cup white, not paler than the Perianth.
- (d) Any color combination not falling into the other groups.

Division IV

DOUBLE NARCISSI. Distinguishing character: Double flowers.

Division V

TRIANDRUS NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of *Narcissus Triandrus* clearly evident.

- (a) Cup not less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.
- (b) Cup less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.

Division VI

CYCLAMINEUS NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of *Narcissus cyclamineus* must be clearly evident.

- (a) Cup not less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.
- (b) Cup less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segment.

Division VII

JONQUILLA NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of any of the *Narcissus Jonquilla* group clearly evident.

- (a) Cup not less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.
- (b) Cup less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.

Division VIII

TAZETTA NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of any of the *Narcissus Tazetta* group clearly evident.

Division IX

POETICUS NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of any of the *Narcissus poeticus* group without admixture of any other.

Division X

SPECIES AND WILD FORMS AND HYBRIDS. All species and wild, or reputedly wild, forms and hybrids.

Division XI

MISCELLANEOUS NARCISSI. All Narcissi not falling into any of the foregoing Divisions.

The awards made to Daffodils, from the highest downwards, are:

F.C.C.—First Class Certificate

A.M.—Award of Merit

P.C.—Preliminary Commendation.

Awards may be qualified in one or more of the following ways:

- (e) as an exhibition flower;
 - (c) as a variety for cutting;
 - (p) as a variety for cultivation in pots, pans or bowls;
 - (f) as a market variety for forcing;
 - (m) as a market variety for cutting from the open;
 - (g) as a variety for garden decoration;
 - (r) as a variety for the rock garden;
 - (a) as a variety for the alpine house;
- * award made after trial.

We have also listed the Awards made since the beginning of 1930 by the General Bulb Growers' Society of Haarlem, Holland. Such awards are indicated thus: H. The awards made to Daffodils at Haarlem are:

F.C.C.H.—First Class Certificate.

A.M.H.—Award of Merit.

F.C.F.A.H.—Early Forcing Award.

F.A.H.—Forcing Award.

OREGON BULB FARMS

GRESHAM, OREGON

- 9 ACTAEA (Lubbe) 1927 — The largest *Poeticus* in existence. Broad snow-white perianth of great substance and good form; the very large eye is broadly margined with dark red. A most beautiful exhibition flower. per 100, \$7.20
- 1c ADA FINCH (de Graaff) 1927 — One of the earliest daffodils to flower. Pure white, overlapping perianth; large, finely shaped trumpet with deeply flanged and rolled rim. The immense flower is carried on a tall, stiff stem and the entire plant is beautifully proportioned. In contrast to many of the British white trumpet daffodils, Ada Finch is pure Ajax and represents the culmination of 50 years of breeding white trumpets. Immensely valuable for breeding as its good characteristics, earliness, size and purity of color are carried over into its seedlings. A.M.H. 1927. F.C.C.H. 1930. per 100, \$24.00
- 1a AEROLITE (de Graaff) 1923—Here is a golden daffodil that is replacing many of the present varieties as it becomes available; the large flower is beautifully proportioned, giving the impression of gracefulness, despite its size; perianth deep primrose, with a pure medium yellow trumpet which is left in bold relief by the broad pointed star formed by the flat opening outer petals, an inch and a half wide; medium early, but remains until late, and is one of the longest lasting of all daffodils either in the garden or after being cut. per 100, \$7.50
- 2a ALAMEIN (Rich.) 1944 — A lovely flower of the highest quality, with beautifully smooth, broad, flat clear golden yellow perianth segments, very slightly pointed at the tips, and a rather straight well-frilled medium-sized cup of intense deep solid orange-red. Tall, strong-stemmed, vigorous plant. A.M. (e) 1945. each, \$2.00
- 1a ALASNAM (de Graaff) 1923 — Wide, short, densely frilled trumpet of pure deep yellow, a shade deeper than the perianth; finely placed with good neck; flower "looks you in the eye"; excellent for landscape groups, also for forcing; very early and therefore in great demand by discriminating florists who want something earlier and better than King Alfred. per 100, \$7.50
- 4 ALBUS PLENUS ODORATUS (*Poeticus flore pleno*) — Snowy white, sweet-scented, highly recommended, pure white double *Poeticus*. Flowers satisfactorily only in cool, moist climate. per 100, \$7.00
- 3a ALCIDA (Backhouse) 1923 — Giant flower, creamy perianth opening flat, star-shaped, with individual petals over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; broad citron-yellow cup with blood-orange frill; strong grower, fine substance and wonderfully free-flowering; very late. A.M.H. 1921. per 100, \$6.00
- 3b ATOM FLASH (O.B.F.) 1950 — A late, flat-crowned, short-cupped daffodil with a *Poeticus*-white perianth and a pleated and ruffled cherry-red cup. Tall and large, with good erect blue-green foliage. each, \$5.00
- 2b AZALEA (O.B.F) 1950—A charming late-season pink daffodil. The perianth is flat and well rounded, of good substance. The cup is quite flared, a deep pink with paler tints as the flower ages but with a more pronounced pink coloring in the rim. Foliage is broad, blue-green and erect. each, \$3.00
- 2b BALLET (O.B.F.) 1946—A late mid-season pink with a flat, rounded and fairly full perianth and good substance. The cup is moderately flared, a soft pink with a broad, true pink rim that is slightly ruffled. Foliage is broad, blue-green and erect. each, \$4.00
- 2b BEAUTYGLOW (O.B.F.) 1950 — A mid-season pink with a large flower. The perianth is white, medium full and somewhat waved. The cup is a semi-bowl shape, with a soft medium pink rim and tracings of pink going into the throat which make the whole flower seem to glow when looking directly at it. Delicate flutings and folds characterize the cup; nice foliage. each, \$3.00
- 1c BEERSHEBA (Engleheart) 1923 — A magnificent flower, large, perfectly flat perianth, trumpet long and beautifully flanged at mouth. A flower of great size, measuring nearly five inches across; a vigorous grower and a grand exhibition variety. F.C.C., R.H.S., 1926, A.M. (e) 1925, F.C.C. (e) 1926, A.M. (e) 1929. per 100, \$21.00
- 2a BENGHAZI (Rich.) 1941 — A striking large flower, with rich bright yellow rounded flat perianth and a very large, almost flat crown, heavily banded bright orange-red shading to gold in the center. Tall, strong, very free grower. each, \$1.00
- 1a BEN HUR (de Graaff) 1927 — A glorious "loud speaker" trumpet, deeply frilled of pure Roman gold, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at the mouth; in spite of its immense size the whole flower is finely proportioned, one of the best of the new trumpets. A.M.H. 1930. per 100, \$9.00
- 6b BERYL (Williams) 1906 — A lovely little *Cyclamineus* hybrid bearing graceful drooping flowers with primrose-yellow, slightly reflexing, perianth and small globular bright orange cup shading to gold; ideal for the rock garden and pots; height 8 inches. A.M. 1936. per 100, \$6.00

KEY**Division**

- 1 **Trumpet Daffodils**
 a) yellow
 b) bicolor
 c) white
 d) others
- 2 **Large-Cupped Daffodils**
 a) yellow, cup colored
 b) white, cup colored
 c) white, cup white
 d) others

Division

- 3 **Short-Cupped Daffodils**
 a) yellow, cup colored
 b) white, cup colored
 c) white, cup white
 d) others
- 4 **Doubles**
- 5 **Triandrus Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped

Division

- 6 **Cyclamineus Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped
- 7 **Jonquilla Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped
- 8 **Tazetta (Bunch-flowered)**
- 9 **Poeticus**
- 10 **Species and wild forms**
- 11 **All others**

2d **BINKIE** (Tasmanian) — Rare new color break, the perianth being pronounced lemon-yellow, the large, flaring cup a pale lemon, bleaching to almost pure ivory. Good grower, attractive garden and show plant, highly recommended.

each, \$1.50

1b **BONINGTON** (Radcliff) 1936 — Attractive bi-color trumpet, pure white glistening petals, cup deep canary yellow. An entirely different type of bi-color trumpet daffodil than Spring Glory, Queen of Bicolors, etc. Good show flower.

each, \$2.00

2a **BOUNTY** (O.B.F.) 1946 — A tall, very fine daffodil with a soft yellow, broad-petaled perianth that is full and round and slightly cupped. The cup is orange with a slightly darker rim, heavily ruffled and expanded to an almost flat inch and a half in diameter.

each, \$5.00

2b **BREATHLESS** (O.B.F.) 1950 — A tall, early, broad petaled, pointed, pure white perianth of a curious, crinkled texture. The cup is flat and expanded to almost two inches in diameter and of an orange-apricot coloring, paler towards the center. The foliage is narrow and erect. This is a seedling from Fortune x Ada Finch. It resembles Coverack Perfection but has more color.

each, \$6.00

3b **BRIDEGROOM** (Brodie) Calvert 1927, A.M. (e) 1929 — Large flower, creamy-perianth, yellow crown, narrow edging of orange, good substance, very late and of great value for exhibition and cutting.

per 100, \$30.00

3b **BRIGHTLIGHTS** (O.B.F.) 1950 — A late flower with Poeticus-white perianth and a flared and fringed cup of a lovely vermillion red. The foliage is of medium width, blue-green and rather lax in appearance.

each, \$4.00

3b **BRIGHTWORK** (O.B.F.) 1950 — A rather late colorful daffodil with a very full and substantial purest white, Poeticus-type perianth and with a fluted and pleated cup, yellow in the throat and vermillion red at the rim. Narrow, deep green foliage that is quite erect.

each, \$5.00

1c **BROUGHSHANE** (Wilson) 1938 — A glorious giant white Ajax of perfect form and balance. The trumpet is widely flanged, reflexed and frilled but does not overbalance the immense perianth, which is fully 5½ inches in diameter, the outer segments being up to 2¼ inches wide. The great flower, which is of immense substance and is quite exceptionally durable, is carried on a strong stem well over two feet high, while the foliage measures as much as 1¾ inches in breadth. Plant of immense vigor. A.M. 1943, A.M.H. 1948.

each, \$4.00

2b **BRUNSWICK** (Williams) 1934 — Flower of good form, balance and proportion, well posed on a tall strong graceful stem. Well modeled flat clean-cut cold white perianth of very firm texture and a perfectly balanced crown that is nicely-flanged and frilled. Clear icy white in the base, gradually shading up to sharp very green lemon at brim. Extraordinary lasting power. F.C.C. 1939.

per 100, \$60.00

2b **BUFF BEAUTY** (O.B.F.) 1946 — A late daffodil with a substantial, star-shaped, white perianth. The cup is evenly tapered, opens a buff-yellow and then turns into a lovely buff-pink with a true buff fringed edge. The foliage is of medium width, blue-green and straight. The flower has poise and looks up.

each, \$4.00

10 **BULBOCODIUM CONSPICUUS** — The yellow Hoop Petticoat, flowers rich golden yellow, of hoop-petticoat form and rush-like foliage. Height 6 inches. It blooms from the end of February to early in March, and prefers a sandy peat soil with a fair amount of moisture while in growth, but not in summer; no manure should be given.

per 100, \$4.00

2a **CALIFORNIA GOLD** (Barr) 1940 — The outstanding yellow Incomparabilis in our 1951 trials. Perianth very smooth and circular, of deepest gold, well proportioned deep rich orange-red cup. Strong grower with very stiff stems, excellent form and habit. Flowers short-necked and carried well above the foliage. In our opinion the very best of the many yellow-red flowers introduced in England. Holds its color well and should prove invaluable for breeding.

each, \$4.00

OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

- 10 CAMPERNELLI PLENUM — The tall double Campernellii Jonquil, a very charming variety, bearing on tall graceful stems heads of fragrant double yellow flowers of elegant form, height 15 inches. It makes an attractive pot and border plant, and will bear gentle forcing.
per 100, \$6.00
- 10 CANALICULATUS — A dainty little Polyanthus Narcissus from Mentone, suitable for sunny situations in the rock garden; it has narrow erect bluish green foliage and bears heads of three to four flowers with white perianth and globular golden cup, sweetly scented; height 6 inches.
per 100, \$4.00
- 2a CARBINEER (A. M. Wilson) 1937—A magnificent flower of splendid carriage and great substance. Broad flat golden-yellow perianth standing at right angles to the large bright orange-red cup. F.C.C. 1938, A.M. 1931.
per 100, \$15.00
- 2a CARLTON (Williams) 1927—A fine clear yellow self-color of great size. Flat overlapping perianth and large expanded crown frilled at brim, a magnificent plant of great vigor. A.M. (g) 1936, F.C.C. (g) 1939.
per 100, \$7.00
- 3b CARPATICA (Rich.) 1945—A lovely flower of medium size, after the style of Matapan, but slightly larger; bred from the same cross (Coronach x Forfar), with broad, rounded flat white perianth and an almost flat crinkled crown of bright brick-red.
each, \$2.00
- 5a CATHEDRAL (O.B.F.) 1950 — Short-stemmed, pure white N. triandrus hybrid with broad, bell-shaped cups and fully rounded perianths. This lovely rock garden plant resembles Moonshine but is of a far purer white. The foliage is blue-green, quite broad and erect.
each, \$5.00
- 2b C. E. BAILEY (Bailey-O.B.F.) 1946—The finest of the many pink daffodils raised by the late C. E. Bailey of Portland, Oregon. The slightly wavy perianth is ivory-white; the cup is ivory-yellow on the outside and a rich cream-pink inside with a broad, heavily fringed rim of pure rose. The foliage is of medium width, blue-green and erect. This is a very late-flowering daffodil that has great charm and we recommend it to you.
each, \$6.00
- 3b CHARMANT (de Graaff) 1944 — A well-rounded, substantial flower carried on a tall stiff stem. Perianth purest white, crown a bright scarlet-red.
each, \$1.20
- 4 CHEERFULNESS (Van de Schoot) 1923—The double Elvira, a very pleasing double white Poetaz, good stems, a fine garden and show flower. F.C.C. 1939, A.M. (e) 1926, A.M. (g) 1935.
per 100, \$6.00
- 2a CHEERIO (Brodie) 1932 — Fine, colorful garden variety of merit. The immensely broad, quite circular, soft yellow perianth has great substance. The widely expanded, frilled bowl-shaped crown is a bright orange-red. Tall, vigorous and a good increaser. A.M. (g) 1941.
per 100, \$30.00
- 3c CHINESE WHITE (Guy L. Wilson) 1937 — A very large flower of quite faultless form and quality; absolutely pure white throughout except for a faint touch of green in the eye; very broad circular satin-smooth perianth of great substance fully $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Perfectly proportioned shallow fluted saucer cup. A superb show flower and quite unique. This is the first really flat crowned Leedsi and should be extremely valuable for breeding. A. M. 1946, F.C.C. 1949.
each, \$5.00
- 1b CHULA (O.B.F.) 1951—A very tall, well-poised, early bicolor daffodil that holds great promise as a show and forcing flower. The broad, flat perianth frames a well proportioned fluted trumpet of a rich cream-yellow with slightly darker rim. Very resistant to sun and weather, it stood out among our trials as unusually long-lasting and vigorous.
each, \$8.00
- 2b CIRCUS CLOWN (O.B.F.) 1950—A tall, mid-season, free-flowering plant with a pure white, substantial perianth that is slightly cupped forward. The cup is quite unusual in coloring and form, for it is striped white and orange and has a really double John Evelyn-type ruffle. More of a curiosity than a show-flower, it does present a gay and colorful picture in the garden.
each, \$3.00
- 2b CONCERTO (O.B.F.) 1950—Flat white perianth with pointed petals of good texture. The trumpet is ivory, nicely flanged and ruffled at the mouth. A fine, very early daffodil with large flowers of good poise.
each, \$4.00
- 2b CORALIE (Australian) —A very pretty short-cupped pink daffodil, sent to us by Alister Clark. The petals are pure white and rather pointed, the short cup is of a soft rose-pink color, flaring and frilled. Fine exhibition flower and good pollen parent.
each, \$3.00

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 a) yellow, cup colored
 b) white, cup colored
 c) white, cup white
 d) others

Division

- 3** **Short-Cupped Daffodils**
 a) yellow, cup colored
 b) white, cup colored
 c) white, cup white
 d) others
- 4** **Doubles**
- 5** **Triandrus Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped
- 6** **Cyclamineus Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped
- 7** **Jonquilla Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped
- 8** **Tazetta (Bunch-flowered)**
- 9** **Poeticus**
- 10** **Species and wild forms**
- 11** **All others**

1c CORINTH (Brodie) 1928—An immense flower, very stiff substance, fine broad, flat white perianth, standing at right angles to the bold ivory trumpet. per 100, \$60.00

2b COVERACK PERFECTION (Brodie) Calvert 1930, A.M. 1934—Broad, white perianth, with large shallow saucer crown, edged and flushed with pale salmon-gold; striking. per 100, \$50.00

2b COVER GIRL (O.B.F.) 1950 — A dainty little daffodil with slightly waved, white perianth and the cup is colored an iridescent pink, darkest at the delicately fringed rim. Very late. each, \$5.00

2b DAISY SCHAFER (de Graaff) 1925 — One of the best of the remarkable new Giant Leedsii type; the flower $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, with cup nearly 2 inches resembles a Giant Trumpet, but much more graceful in form; perianth pure white, with cup opening primrose and turning to light canary-yellow, deeper at the base; long, lemon-yellow stigma and styles add to the color harmony of this remarkable flower; undoubtedly a leader for years to come. A.M. 1925, F.C.C. 1929, F.C.C. 1933, Gold Medal 1935 H. per 100, \$12.00

2a DAMSON (Williams) 1935—A striking flower of very brilliant color and fine substance, broad creamy white perianth shaded yellow at base, long cup of an intense deep fuchsia-red. A.M. (e) 1925, A.M.H. 1930. per 100, \$6.00

4 DAPHNE (Culpin) 1914—The most promising novelty of this division, pure white, sweet scented, large double flowers, early forcer. A.M. (m.e.) 1913, F.C.C. (c) 1924, A.M.H. 1928, F.C.C.H. 1929. per 100, \$9.00

2b DARING (O.B.F.) 1950 — A rather small but deeply pink daffodil that has great charm. The perianth is white with pointed, slightly cupped petals. The trumpet opens a salmon shade but turns to deep pink with an even darker edge, which is slightly laciniated and ruffled. each, \$2.00

1a DAWSON CITY (van Tubergen) 1925—A fine garden variety of excellent quality and of value for exhibition. Broad flat perianth of smooth substance, well-formed flanged trumpet, of a self golden-yellow. A.M. (e) 1925, A.M. (g) 1930. per 100, \$8.00

3a DIANA KASNER (Backhouse) 1924—A cream-yellow perianth and a large fluted yellow cup with blood-red frill, very free-flowering and an excellent forcer. per 100, \$6.00

2b DICK WELLBAND (Backhouse-de Graaff) 1929 —One of our finest introductions, very strong grower and exceptionally free-flowering. The perianth is pure white and the cup flame orange. One of its most remarkable qualities is that the color does not fade but rather intensifies with age. The flower lasts unusually long and we believe that this variety will be of greatest value both for greenhouse work or for the outside. Its great beauty lies in the startling contrast between petals and cup which makes it stand out in the largest collection of daffodils. A worthy companion to Francisca Drake. A.M.H. 1931. per 100, \$6.00

1a DIOTIMA (de Graaff) 1927 — Considered by many experts as the very best of the new super-giant yellow trumpets; despite its huge size (perianth being five to six inches across) the whole flower is beautifully proportioned and is carried gracefully on flattened tapering stems, two feet tall, entirely free from the amaryllis-like stiffness of many of the giant trumpets; the broad overlapping petals form a star-shaped perianth of medium deep primrose, trumpet somewhat more deeply colored; undoubtedly one of the top-notchers for many years to come. per 100, \$24.00

3c DISTINGUE (Backhouse) 1923 — Large, perianth is wide-spread, pure white color, smooth texture, cup is tinged with pale lemon. per 100, \$50.00

2b DUKE OF WINDSOR (Uittenboogaard) 1937 —Broad, white, overlapping perianth and large, short and flaring yellow cup. We have only a small stock of this variety and cannot quote it competitively. per 100, \$30.00

9 DULCIMER (Engleheart) 1913 — One of the finest Poets, broad snow-white perianth, good substance and form, large eye is broadly margined with dark red; very tall and very late. A.M. (g.c.) 1923. per 100, \$7.00

**OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON**

- 2a DUNKELD (Brodie) 1935—Broad smooth circular clear yellow perianth of great substance, shallow expanded cup of solid vivid orange-scarlet. Very vigorous and free-flowering—a magnificent flower that should have high value for cutting and exhibition. per 100, \$30.00
- 2b ECSTASY (O.B.F.) 1946—Ivory-white, star-shaped, wavy perianth; long, tubular, nicely flared cup, fluted and folded at rim, colored a soft peach-cream with intense pink deep in the throat. A small daffodil, not over twelve inches tall but a plant with great appeal. each, \$8.00
- 2b E. H. WILSON (de Graaff)—Of most lovely form and perfect texture, broad overlapping pure white perianth but distinctly star-shaped as petals are nicely pointed. Crown light yellow but passing to ivory, shallow and fluted at margin. A fine, tall garden plant of unusual substance and great merit. The flowers last unusually well and are magnificent for show purposes as well as for home decoration. A.M. 1936.
per 100, \$6.00
- 2b FANDANGO (O.B.F.) 1950—A late, rather tall, strong-growing plant. The perianth is of good substance, white and well rounded. The broad trumpet is scalloped and flanged and the color changes from a shell pink in the throat to a rosy peach-color at the mouth. As the flower ages, the color fades evenly and remains attractive to the last. Heavy foliage, blue-green in color.
each, \$5.00
- 6a FEBRUARY GOLD (de Graaff) 1923, A.M. 1928—A little known, extremely early blooming, small golden daffodil. The perianth is rather star-shaped, the nicely fluted, straight trumpet is tinged with orange. A hybrid between *N. cyclamineus* and a trumpet daffodil, it has retained all the earliness of its parents and forces extremely well. Start a few bulbs in pebbles and water in November, keep bowls or pans in a dark, cool place for three weeks and then bring into light. Or, plant from three to six bulbs in a pot in October and keep pot in a cool, dark place, watering as needed. They will easily bloom by Christmas. February Gold is one of our own introductions.
per 100, \$6.00
- 3c FIRETAIL (Crosfield) 1910—Deservedly popular the world over; broad petaled creamy-white perianth and large orange cup with scarlet-orange frill. F.C.C.H. 1925. per 100, \$9.00
- 2b FOREVER AMBER (O.B.F.) 1946—A rather short, mid-season pink daffodil. The perianth is very regular, pointed, flat and substantial, ivory-white. The trumpet is long and tubular with a slight flare, opens amber-pink with lighter rim and this color holds throughout the flowering season. Broad and strong foliage. each, \$4.00
- 2a FORTUNE (Ware) 1923—Broad creamy yellow perianth of very solid texture, crown of great size and elegant form, opening at mouth and beautifully frilled, of a glowing soft orange. A Giant Incomparabilis of perfect form, early, a strong grower. Undoubtedly will soon become one of the more popular varieties. F.C.C. 1924 (e.g.c.).
per 100, \$9.60
- 2a FORTUNE'S BOWL (Brodie) Calvert 1930—A good yellow perianth and deep red cup. A.M. (m) 1940, the finest of the Fortune seedlings.
per 100, \$30.00
- 2a FORTUNE'S CREST (Brodie) A.M. (e) 1931—Good yellow perianth and deepest solid red cup of any flower yet raised from Fortune.
per 100, \$5.00
- 5a FORTY-NINER (O.B.F.) 1950—A rather early, very short *N. triandrus* hybrid with pale sulphur-yellow flowers. The cup is long and bell-shaped, nicely fluted. As many as four flowers per stem. The narrow foliage is deep green and lax, a good grower and most attractive little plant for the rock garden.
each, \$9.00
- 2b FRANCISCA DRAKE (Backhouse) 1926—Impossible to describe adequately the beauty of this unusual flower of a distinct new type; the pure white perianth petals are of unusual substance, an inch and a half wide, and tinted gold at the base, which shows through on the outside; the cup, wide and deep, is golden yellow at the base, changing gradually to flame orange at the densely frilled edge; the flowers are held well above the fine foliage and give the effect of a flock of white seagulls taking flight; strong-growing and very free-flowering. A.M. 1926.
per 100, \$6.00
- 2a GALWAY (Rich.) 1943—A.M. (e) 1942, A.M.H. 1948, F.C.C. (e) 1948—A glorious tall strong-stemmed intense self-golden flower, bordering on true trumpet daffodil proportions; broad smooth perianth, well-flanged trumpet crown. Splendid size, build, proportion, stature and color; a magnificent garden plant and a grand show flower.
each, \$3.00

KEY

<i>Division</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Division</i>
1 Trumpet Daffodils	3 Short-Cupped Daffodils	6 Cyclamineus Hybrids
a) yellow	a) yellow, cup colored	a) large-cupped
b) bicolor	b) white, cup colored	b) short-cupped
c) white	c) white, cup white	7 Jonquilla Hybrids
d) others	d) others	a) large-cupped
2 Large-Cupped Daffodils	4 Doubles	b) short-cupped
a) yellow, cup colored	5 Triandrus Hybrids	8 Tazetta (Bunch-flowered)
b) white, cup colored	a) large-cupped	9 Poeticus
c) white, cup white	b) short-cupped	10 Species and wild forms
d) others		11 All others

3b **GARDEN OFFICER** (Lefeb.) 1938—An attractive short-cupped daffodil which stands out for its perfect form and habit. One of the rare short-cupped daffodils that really looks up. The perianth is of a soft ivory, the cup which is nicely frilled has a yellow center and a narrow red edge. Not a spectacular show flower, but one that deserves and merits your attention. per 100, \$16.00

8 **GERANIUM** (v.d. S.) A.M.H. 1931—One of the newer Dutch Tazetta Hybrids with from five to seven large flowers per stem. The petals are rounded and overlap, the short, flat red crown is orange-red. A good variety for late forcing in pots and pans but equally outstanding in the garden and for exhibitions. per 100, \$8.00

2c **GERTIE MILLAR** (de Graaff) 1927—Wonderful flower of the new Giant Leedsii type with pure white perianth similar to and as large as Van Waveren's Giant, with beautifully proportioned pale primrose cup deeply fluted and frilled and of translucent texture; unusually long pistils and anthers match these colors perfectly; a most handsome flower. A.M.H. 1930.
per 100, \$9.00

9 **GLORY OF LISSE** (Segers) 1907—White perianth, yellow cup, edged red. per 100, \$6.00

1a **GOLDEN HARVEST** (Warnaar) 1927, E.F. A.H. 1928—Undoubtedly one of the largest trumpet varieties in existence. The perianth is well formed and overlapping; the trumpet is of good shape and proportion, rolled back at the brim. The color is deep golden-yellow. Opens before Golden Spur.
per 100, \$10.00

7c **GOLDEN PERFECTION** (de Graaff)—A perfect perianth with wide overlapping segments, deep citron-yellow with mica sheen and cup of pure gold perfectly proportioned to balance of flower; calyx grey-green flecked with gold; unique in its class. F.C.C. 1926. A.M. (g) 1934.
per 100, \$6.00

1a **GRAPEFRUIT** (Lubbe) 1929—F.C.C.H 1944—One of the outstanding new daffodils of novel coloring. The large, well proportioned flower is of a cool uniform lemon-green color, bleaching to almost true ivory with age. Has unusual lasting power and while it opens early, it will stay in good condition for weeks. We have found that the plant grows best when left undisturbed for two or three years, which gives it added value as a fine garden variety.
each, \$2.00

2b **GREEN ISLAND** (Rich) 1940—A sensational flower of very large size, great substance and waxen smooth texture. Smooth rounded white segments of such immense width that they form an almost complete circle. Well proportioned shallow bowl-shaped frilled cup, greenish white at base, inside passing to white, which in turn passes to a band of clear, cool, greenish lemon at the margin. Short-necked on a tall, long stem. Plant of great vigor. P.C., 1940. Best flower in London Show 1940.
each, \$2.00

2b **GREMLIN** (O.B.F.) 1946—A late, attractive, little plant with white, star-shaped perianth and cylindrical small, fluted and slightly fringed cup, opening yellow, then turning to buff and finally developing an attractive, strongly rose-colored rim. Not spectacular but a lovely garden plant.
each, \$5.00

2b **HADES** (Backhouse) 1925—A flower of wonderful color, large creamy white perianth of excellent substance, large expanded crown of a real deep cherry-red, height 24 inches; a very strong, vigorous variety which holds its color exceptionally well. A.M. (e) 1928.
per 100, \$9.00

1a **HALLOWEEN** (O.B.F.) 1946—An extremely early yellow trumpet daffodil of merit. The broad, flaring trumpet is of a rich deep yellow color; the slightly paler perianth is well-rounded and quite smooth. Fine substance, tall and large.
each, \$5.00

OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

- 1c **HIGH SIERRA** (O.B.F.) 1951—The earliest white trumpet daffodil of all we grow. Tall and large, it has an ivory-white perianth of good substance and a pale ivory trumpet with a large flare to it that is most attractively proportioned. Stands up well in rough weather; the foliage is broad, deep blue-green and erect—an improved ADA FINCH. each, \$4.00
- 1a **HUNTER'S MOON** (Brodie) 1943—Bred from Brimstone by Moongold. A perfectly lovely trumpet arrayed in graded tints of clear shining luminous lemon, perhaps most intense at the outer edge of the beautifully flanged and serrated trumpet and paler at the edge of the petals. Grand flower for cutting. Vigorous and free blooming; extraordinary durable and a most beautiful garden plant. A.M. 1943. each, \$1.50
- 2c **IGLOO** (O.B.F.) 1946—Another of our new, small pinks. The perianth is ivory white and somewhat waved; the short broad cup opens a rich yellow with a broad pink rim, which pales to true pink while the cup develops into an ivory-white. Most attractive little plant. each, \$3.00
- 1b **INDISCREET** (O.B.F.) 1950—A mid-season pink trumpet daffodil. The perianth is white, slightly waved and semi-rounded. The trumpet is a startling lingerie-pink and the rim is nicely fringed. A small plant but of remarkable intensity of color. each, \$9.00
- 4 **INGLES COMBE** (Walker)—Nice, pure yellow, fully double that might be called a yellow "The Pearl". A.M. (market variety) 1931. per 100, \$9.00
- 4 **IRENE COPELAND** (Copeland) 1923—Large full double snow-white flowers with primrose markings; a lovely and distinct variety with strong rigid stems. A.M. 1925. per 100, \$7.00
- 2b **JANE BIGGIO** (O.B.F.) 1950—A most attractive, late pink daffodil. The waved, almost star-shaped frosty white perianth contrasts nicely with the inch-long tubular cup that opens ivory yellow with a quarter-inch buff rim and develops to pure white with a pink rim. A small plant but well proportioned and most attractive in the rock garden. each, \$5.00
- 2b **JOHN EVELYN** (Copeland) 1920—Deservedly an international favorite; outstanding among the new *Incomparabilis* hybrids; flatly opening perianth, 4 to 5 inches across, with a flat cup nearly 2 inches in diameter, densely frilled, the perianth being pure white, without a trace of shading, and the cup lemon-yellow and fluted or shirred to the base; good neck; strong grower; free-flowering and a good propagator; one of the greatest daffodils of the present day and for years to come. F.C.C. 1924. per 100, \$10.00
- 10 **JONQUILLA SIMPLEX**—The true single sweet jonquil, of light elegant growth, bearing out of doors in May charming clusters of numerous small rich yellow flowers of delicious scent. per 100, \$4.00
- 10 **JONQUILLA FLORE PLENO**—The true old double sweet jonquil, produces in May little heads of rich yellow double flowers, very fragrant and attractive for cutting. Sold out.
- 10 **JUNCIFOLIUS**—The miniature rush-leaved daffodil, a charming and elegant species for pots or select spots in the rock garden; it has small rich yellow flowers rather smaller than a jonquil with a dainty little flattish crown; height 3 to 4 inches, delicately fragrant; a native of the Pyrenees. per 100, \$6.00
- 1a **KANDAHAR** (Brodie) 1927—A gorgeous and most striking giant trumpet of immense size, great substance, and pure deep solid self gold color; immense vase shaped trumpet and wide spread perianth, very tall and strong. per 100, \$50.00
- 1a **KING ALFRED** (Kendall) 1899—F.C.C. 1899—The most popular daffodil in the world and one that even today holds its own against all comers in every flower market. Because of its large size, its golden yellow color and its informal, pleasing shape it has become the universal favorite and is sold in larger quantities than any other daffodil. per 100, \$7.20
- 8 **KLONDIKE** (Van der Schoot) 1907—Rich yellow perianth, darker cup, one of the finest yellows. per 100, \$6.00
- 2a **KRAKATOA** (Rich.) 1945—Quite the most outstanding novelty imported by us during the past few years and probably the finest new daffodil introduced since Fortune, which was one of its parents, appeared twenty-five years ago. On the few occasions that it has been exhibited it has created a sensation. An immense flower with broad overlapping deep golden yellow perianth of fine substance and quality; the very widely expanded cup is bright flaming orange-red, beautifully flanged at the mouth. Flowers are short-necked, well posed on strong, stiff stems; fine robust plant; flowers and increases very freely. A.M. 1945, F.C.C. 1943. each, \$2.00

KEY

Division

- 1 **Trumpet Daffodils**
 - a) yellow
 - b) bicolor
 - c) white
 - d) others

- 2 **Large-Cupped Daffodils**
 - a) yellow, cup colored
 - b) white, cup colored
 - c) white, cup white
 - d) others

Division

- 3 **Short-Cupped Daffodils**
 - a) yellow, cup colored
 - b) white, cup colored
 - c) white, cup white
 - d) others

- 4 **Doubles**

- 5 **Triandrus Hybrids**
 - a) large-cupped
 - b) short-cupped

Division

- 6 **Cyclamineus Hybrids**
 - a) large-cupped
 - b) short-cupped

- 7 **Jonquilla Hybrids**
 - a) large-cupped
 - b) short-cupped

- 8 **Tazetta (Bunch-flowered)**

- 9 **Poeticus**

- 10 **Species and wild forms**

- 11 **All others**

3b LADY KESTEVEN (Backhouse-de Graaff) 1933—This is undoubtedly one of the very finest Barriis introduced by us. Words fail to describe this wonderful daffodil adequately. Suffice it to say that the perianth is pure white, well formed and substantial and that the cup is of the very deepest red ever seen in a daffodil. We are proud of the fact that we can introduce this beautiful daffodil to the United States, and though as yet it is too expensive to be forced for shows, we hope in a few years to be able to distribute it more freely. We believe that this is one of the most promising Barriis for hybridizing purposes, especially since the color does not seem to fade in the sun. A.M.H. 1931.

per 100, \$15.00

8 LAURENS KOSTER (Vis) 1923—Creamy white perianth, lemon-yellow cup, free-flowering, recommended.

per 100, \$5.00

1c LA VESTALE (de Graaff) 1927—Giant trumpet type with pure ivory white perianth, of informal design, with trumpet of deep cream yellow, tall, fine for small groups or naturalizing in dim shade; though of delicate appearance, it is of extra good substance and lasts well; very early. A.M. 1923.

per 100, \$10.00

3b LIMERICK (Richardson) 1938—A very lovely flower, raised from Folly and Hades. The broad, flat perianth is pure white and the large, absolutely flat eye is intense dark cherry-red. A wonderful contrast in colors, one of the best we have seen. Very late.

per 100, \$75.00

8 L'INNOCENCE (v.Z.) 1930—A very free-flowering new Poetaz of great merit for early forcing. The perianths are well rounded and the cup of a soft orange-red. This is one of the newer varieties that are now replacing Laurens Koster.

per 100, \$6.00

2b LOVENEST (Backhouse) 1928—One of the older members of the "pink daffodil" class; among the daintiest of all the trumpets; medium in height with a starry shaped perianth of informal type; nicely proportioned trumpet of saffron yellow turning to apricot pink; delightfully charming at all stages; very early. A.M. 1925.

per 100, \$10.00

2b MABEL TAYLOR (Clark) 1940—A tall mid-season pink with the shape and proportions of Tunis. Large flowers, well balanced on tall, stiff stems. Perianth is cream-colored, the cup large and expanded, soft yellow with a broad rose-pink band which is nicely frilled. In our experience a most valuable daffodil for breeding as it has many good qualities and seems well adapted to our climate.

each, \$4.00

3b MAGIC FIRE (de Graaff-O.B.F.) 1942—Striking flower of exceptional substance. Pure white, well overlapping and broad perianth, small cup with fiery red rim. One of the finest show flowers we have raised.

per 100, \$6.00

1b MAGIC PINK (O.B.F.) 1945—One of our very best late mid-season pinks. The perianth is white, well-pointed and substantial. The trumpet is long and heavily frilled at the mouth, pink blush throughout the trumpet with a rose band blended in at the mouth. As the flower develops an effervescent blending of pink colors lights up the interior of the trumpet. The foliage is broad and of a deep, blue-green color.

each, \$12.00

4 MARY COPELAND (Copeland) 1914—One of the famous varieties of the new double type, this variety has been termed the most striking double in cultivation; the longer petals are pure cream-white with a golden ray down the center, interspersed with shorter petals of lemon and brilliant orange, giving a three-color effect; unsurpassed for the garden or the show bench. F.C.C. 1926.

per 100, \$15.00

3b MATAPAN (Richardson) 1940—A lovely quality show flower of medium size, with flat, very round, beautifully smooth, purest white perianth and a flat crown of intense crimson. Very early for this type of flower. Best flower Competitive Classes. R.H.S. in 1941.

each, \$4.00

1a MOONGLOW (O.B.F.) 1945—One of our unusually attractive, uniformly sulphur-yellow colored trumpet daffodils. Good form and substance. As the flower develops the trumpet turns a pale ivory except at the rim which is laciniated and ruffled.

each, \$5.00

**OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON**

- 5a MOONSHINE (de Graaff) 1927 — A beautiful Triandrus hybrid, star-shaped creamy white flower, often 3 to a stem, drooping gracefully, very beautiful and a great favorite, especially for the rock garden or for naturalizing in the shade. A.M. 1930. per 100, \$6.00
- 1c MORAY (Brodie) 1938—A large, pure white daffodil that resembles the old Tenedos but is a much better flower, larger, whiter and of greater substance. The perianth is rather star-shaped, the cup or trumpet is long and well-shaped. per 100, \$60.00
- 4 MOULIN ROUGE (Backhouse) 1926 — Very lovely double, long primrose petals shading to cream down the center, short petals deep yellow-orange, giving a tri-color effect; light citron-yellow overlapping perianth, orange cup freely frilled; very late. A.M. 1926. per 100, \$9.00
- 1c MOUNT HOOD (v. Deurs.) —Pure ivory white, overlapping perianth with large creamy white trumpet, heavily flanged and imbricated at mouth changing to pure white when fully in bloom. A.M.H. 1937. per 100, \$20.00
- 1c MOUNT WHITNEY (O.B.F.) 1951—A tall, late, white trumpet daffodil. The very broad and full perianth is slightly waved; the trumpet opens ivory but quickly develops into a pure white. Irregular ruffles at the mouth. Foliage is wide, blue-green and erect. Very nice and impressive. each, \$6.00
- 3b MR. JINKS (Brodie) 1930 — A.M. (e) 1936 — Fine short-cupped show variety, large glistening pure white circular perianth with rather flat red-edged crown. per 100, \$30.00
- 1c MRS. E. H. KRELAGE (Krelage) 1910—Really a pale bicolor, but changing to a uniform ivory white. Smooth waxy texture and good form. A.M. 1913, F.C.C. 1939. per 100, \$9.00
- 1c MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE (Backhouse) 1923—This is the famous "pink daffodil"; fine informal perianth of ivory white, and beautifully proportioned, slim long trumpet, apricot pink, changing to shell pink at the deeply fringed edge, delicately beautiful but of exceptional substance; long lasting; early; belongs in every collection. A.M. 1923. per 100, \$8.40
- 4 MRS. WM. COPELAND (Copeland) 1930— Nicely formed flower in two delicate shades of sulphur white. Very graceful and in our opinion the finest of this type of double daffodils. A.M.H. 1940, A.M. (g) 1949, F.C.C. 1949. each, \$1.00
- 3b MRS. NETTE O'MELVENY (Backhouse) 1928 —Surely the "little people" must have been abroad frolicking in the moonlight, when this fairy flower was born; a dancing daffodil with pure white perianth and cup of clear lemon-yellow, with orange picotee; splendid foliage, tall, graceful stem and good neck; in every way a delightful flower and sure to become immensely popular. per 100, \$6.00
- 3b MYSTIC (Wilson) 1923—A beautiful flower of great refinement, large broad perianth of a creamy white, large flat white crown with a narrow rim of soft clear pinkish orange shading to cool apple green in center, strong grower. A.M. 1928. per 100, \$12.00
- 2b NOVA SCOTIA (Backhouse) A.M.H. 1932 — Very large flat golden-yellow cup with heavily fringed deep orange margin, perianth creamy white. per 100, \$6.00
- 3b ORAN (Rich.) 1945—A very perfect Barrii of good size, with very round, flat, snowy white perianth of remarkably thick, waxy texture and a medium-sized almost flat crown of pale citron with a broad sharply defined margin of bright orange-red. Ideal show flower, very strong, tall plant. each, \$2.00
- 2b ORGANDY (O.B.F.) 1950—A late pink with a full, rounded, fairly flat perianth with nicely and evenly overlapping segments of good substance. The cup is broad with a slight flare, creamy yellow with a rosy peach, irregular rim. Attractive plant. each, \$2.00
- 3b ORTONA (Rich.) 1945—A large and very striking Barrii with very broad flat pure white perianth of good quality and substance, very slightly pointed at the tips. The large, almost flat crown is intense deep orange-red with a green center. each, \$1.00
- 3b PANAMINT (O.B.F.) 1951—A tall, late short-cupped daffodil that has unusually good substance in its flat, round perianth which opens green and then turns to a cool ivory shade. The crown is heavily frilled and doubled at the edge and ruffled; bright yellow with an edge of orange. Foliage is narrow and erect. This is a seedling of GLAD BOY and JOHN EVELYN, a plant of character. each, \$5.00

KEY**Division****1 Trumpet Daffodils**

- a) yellow
- b) bicolor
- c) white
- d) others

2 Large-Cupped Daffodils

- a) yellow, cup colored
- b) white, cup colored
- c) white, cup white
- d) others

Division**3 Short-Cupped Daffodils**

- a) yellow, cup colored
- b) white, cup colored
- c) white, cup white
- d) others

4 Doubles**5 Triandrus Hybrids**

- a) large-cupped
- b) short-cupped

Division**6 Cyclamineus Hybrids**

- a) large-cupped
- b) short-cupped

7 Jonquilla Hybrids

- a) large-cupped
- b) short-cupped

8 Tazetta (Bunch-flowered)**9 Poeticus****10 Species and wild forms****11 All others**

2b PEACHES AND CREAM (O.B.F.) 1950 — A very free-flowering, attractive plant. The perianth is flat, white, well-pointed and of good substance. The cup is small with but a slight flare to it. Pale peach with deeper peach-pink ruffles. The foliage is tall, heavy and deep green. Short neck and good form make this a fine garden plant.
each, \$4.00

1a PEER GYNT (O.B.F.) 1946—A tall, large flower with a pale sulphur-yellow perianth. The medium yellow trumpet fades to match the perianth. Flowers unusually long lasting and durable. We can perhaps best describe this as a fine lemon-yellow King Alfred, a clean and gay plant.
each, \$8.00

4 PINK CLOUD (O.B.F.) 1950—The first of the pink doubles, this is a rather short, well-formed flower with loosely arranged mixed apricot-pink and white petals. We know that this is not going to be a world-famous variety but it has charm and seems to grow well.
each, \$9.00

2b PINK DIAMOND (O.B.F.) 1946—Outstanding among all our pink seedlings for its clean, gay appearance. The perianth is waved, well rounded, ivory-white of good substance; the trumpet opens a pale yellow with a heavily frilled and folded broad rim of pure pink. Medium-wide, blue-green foliage. Grows well and looks up. A fine novelty.
each, \$9.00

2b POLAR STAR (O.B.F.) 1946—A late, tall very pretty and gay flower. The perianth is white, star-shaped, flat and substantial. The trumpet is of the TUNIS type, opens yellow and develops to white with a golden rim. The foliage is heavy, blue-green and erect. This is a good grower and a fine show daffodil.
each, \$4.00

2b PROMISSO (Alister Clark) 1945 — Very tall, well proportioned, the earliest good pink daffodil to flower for us.
each, \$3.00

1b QUEEN OF BICOLORS (Dutch) 1940—Large, bold, golden yellow trumpet; perianth creamy white, stained yellow at base.
per 100, \$15.00

10 RECURVUS (Old Pheasant's Eye) — Perianth pure white and reflexing eye margined deep orange-red, very fragrant; a favorite old variety.
per 100, \$6.00

2b RED BIRD (de Graaff) 1934 — A.M.H. 1936, F.C.C. 1938—Leading variety among recent introductions, the well-rounded, overlapping petals are of a fine white solid texture in sharp contrast to the fiery orange-scarlet cup.
per 100, \$12.00

3a RIDEAU HALL (Lubbe) 1939—Round, ivory perianth with yellow centered, cherry-red cup. Very late, free-flowering.
each, \$1.00

4 RIOTOUS (O.B.F.) 1946 — An early, tall and very large semi-double of good form. The darker yellow center is interspersed with petals of the sulphur-yellow perianth color. Short neck and good carriage. The foliage is wide, blue-green and erect. A fine double daffodil.
each, \$4.00

2b ROMAN CANDLE (O.B.F.) 1950 — A grand pink daffodil with a well-rounded white perianth that cups slightly forward. The trumpet is broad and fully flared and ruffled. Opens apricot-pink but intensifies as the flower develops to a uniform rich pink, fading at the very last to a soft shell pink. Broad, erect, deep blue-green foliage. Tall and vigorous, this is one of the best in our trials.
each, \$6.00

2b ROSEGARLAND (Richardson) 1941—A large flower, having broad pure white perianth and shallow, roughly frilled bowl-shaped crown, pale primrose, strongly flushed and margined clear rosy shell-pink. Very tall and vigorous. A flower of great charm for cutting.
each, \$0.60

2b ROSE OF TRALEE (Richardson) 1937 — One of the best colored of a group of pink seedlings raised from White Sentinel. Flower of beautiful form and quality, having pure white perianth pointed out at the tips; long crown nicely flanged at the mouth, of rosy-apricot-pink right down to the base.
each, \$0.80

OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

- 2a ROSSMORE (Rich.) 1945—A very bright early flower; smooth flat rounded bright yellow perianth and a goblet-shaped cup of intense deep orange-red. each, \$2.00
- 2a ROUGE (Wil., G.L.) 1936 — A striking novel and distinct "break" in narcissus coloring; the widespread perianth is yellow overlaid with pinkish buff tones. The expanding cup is of a deep, rather brilliant orange-red. This variety invariably elicits much comment at shows and since it is early, vigorous and blooms and increases freely it may well be a good market flower of the future. each, \$0.40
- 1c ROXANE (van Tub.) — A large creamy white trumpet with round overlapping, pure white perianth. A.M.H. 1926, F.C.C.H. 1930.
per 100, \$12.00
- 4 ROYAL SOVEREIGN (Copeland) 1908—Valuable addition to the Twink group of semi-doubles, most graceful of all in form, and the most charming, if not the most striking, in coloring; creamy white interspersed with crinkled and frilled trumpet petals of primrose-yellow, shading to pale primrose as the flower develops; a daffodil appealing to every flower lover's fancy. A.M. (e) 1914. per 100, \$7.00
- 2a RUSTOM PASHA (Miss Evelyn) 1930—A large flower with most intense color, absolutely sun-proof. The large perianth is deep golden yellow, and the rather long crown, deepest solid orange-red. A.M.H. 1943. per 100, \$30.00
- 2a ST. EGWIN (Williams) 1927—Perfect quality, uniform soft yellow throughout, perianth segments overlapping, great substance. F.C.C. 1936.
per 100, \$12.00
- 2a ST. ISSEY (P. D. Williams) 1927—A magnificent yellow Incomparabilis of great quality, with unusually round, overlapping smooth perianth and a rather straight crown, nicely serrated at the mouth. A.M. (e) 1938. each, \$0.50
- 2b SAN MARINO (O.B.F.) 1951—A late, small but attractively formed daffodil with a flat, round perianth of good substance and a broad, flared and heavily ruffled cup of a pale creamy pink that is suffused and edged with soft rose. Nice garden plant. each, \$4.00
- 1c SCAPA (Brodie) 1933—A.M. (e) 1939—A very fine white trumpet daffodil of wonderful quality and large size, with broad, flat overlapping perianth of beautiful waxy substance and a large trumpet, nicely expanded and rolled back at the mouth. The whole flower is uniform pure white throughout and the plant is most effective in the garden or the show bench. each, \$3.00
- 2a SCARLET ELEGANCE (Will., P.D.) 1938 — A really graceful, rather informal, daffodil with pointed, slightly twisted golden yellow petals and a vivid orange-red, expanded and fluted cup. By no means a show flower of classical proportions, it is just the same a handsome daffodil for cutting and since it is very free-flowering a good garden plant. F.A.H. 1939. per 100, \$7.50
- 2a SCARLET LEADER (de Graaff) 1933—One of the most sensational flowers of recent years. Vivid red, well expanded cup and pure white, overlapping perianth. Excellent show flower, good sturdy plant. A.M.H. 1931, F.C.C.H. 1938.
per 100, \$15.00
- 2b SHIRLEY WYNNESS (West & Fell) 1935—Well formed white perianth and light lemon-yellow crown with a heavily frilled border which turns pink a few days after opening. The stems are tall and stiff, the plant is very free-flowering and while the proportions are not perfect we have used it successfully in breeding and have found that it transmits the pink frill to its offspring.
per 100, \$30.00
- 5a SHOT SILK (de Graaff) 1931—A charming triandrus hybrid, three flowers to a stem. Perianth and cup uniform creamy white, slightly star-shaped, long and narrow cup. This is undoubtedly the most graceful little daffodil in this class and will appeal to all lovers of the smaller types. A.M.H. 1933.
per 100, \$7.00
- 5b SILVER CHIMES (Martin) 1916—One of the prettiest of the small-cupped Triandrus hybrids, being a cross of *Triandrus calathinus* and *Polyanthus Grand Monarque*; frequently produces heads of six or more flowers with pure white perianth and delicate pale primrose cup; an ideal and most beautiful plant to grow in pots in a cool greenhouse. A. M. 1922. per 100, \$7.00
- 3c SILVER SALVER (Brodie) 1922—Purest white perianth and cup, perfectly overlapping perianth, cup very flat, glistening snow-white with a touch of cool emerald green in the center. Lovely, refined and good grower. A.M. (e) 1922, A.M.H. 1925.
per 100, \$20.00

*Division***KEY**

- 1 **Trumpet Daffodils**
 a) yellow
 b) bicolor
 c) white
 d) others
- 2 **Large-Cupped Daffodils**
 a) yellow, cup colored
 b) white, cup colored
 c) white, cup white
 d) others

Division

- 3 **Short-Cupped Daffodils**
 a) yellow, cup colored
 b) white, cup colored
 c) white, cup white
 d) others
- 4 **Doubles**
- 5 **Triandrus Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped

Division

- 6 **Cyclamineus Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped
- 7 **Jonquilla Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped
- 8 **Tazetta (Bunch-flowered)**
- 9 **Poeticus**
- 10 **Species and wild forms**
- 11 **All others**

2b **SILVER STAR** (Backhouse) 1927—Perfect broad-petaled star-shaped perianth of pure cream-white, with finely proportioned, wide-mouthed trumpet of primrose, changing to cream-white, just a shade deeper than the perianth; extra fine, and free flowering, very fragrant.
 per 100, \$6.00

2b **SOUTH PACIFIC** (O.B.F.) 1950—An extremely early and good daffodil. The perianth is a perfect star and has great substance; the cup, of the SILVER STAR type is a soft, even yellow. Among great competition this one stood out with distinction; we recommend it. each, \$4.00

1b **SPRING GLORY** (deGroot) 1914—Still a favorite both for the garden and forcing; pure yellow trumpet, white perianth, excellent stem, and always free blooming. per 100, \$10.00

5b **STOKE** (P. D. Williams) 1934—A lovely pale yellow N. triandrus hybrid that can best be described as a sulphur-yellow Thalia. We consider Stoke one of the finest garden daffodils; it naturalizes readily and is an exceptionally graceful flower for spring flower arrangements.
 per 100, \$15.00

1a **SUCCESSOR** (de Graaff) 1943—A very late, deep golden yellow daffodil with remarkably good texture. Exceptional for late forcing in pans or for garden use where its late flowering is an added attraction. per 100, \$6.00

4 **SUNBURST** (O.B.F.) 1951—A very tall, very large and very vigorous double. This really huge peony-type flower is well poised on its very tall stem and yet will stand rain and wind well. The pale sulphur-yellow guard petals have a center of darkest, richest yellow and sulphur petals intermingled. The foliage too is large, blue-green and very erect. Undoubtedly the largest double yet raised. each, \$10.00

4 **SWANSDOWN** (Brodie) 1937—The most striking novelty in this group. A very beautiful double with large milk white flowers of fine substance. The petals are exceptionally broad and form a perfect saucer as a background for the white feathery looking inner petals. Carried on a stiff stem and short necked. This flower will doubtless have a great market value. P.C. (e) 1940.
 each, \$3.00

2b **SWEET TALK** (O.B.F.) 1950—A tall, very late pink daffodil. The pure white perianth is of good form and substantial; the cup is a pure white with a dark pink crisply fluted edge. A magnificent show flower and ideal for flower arrangements. each, \$10.00

4 **TEXAS** (Backhouse) 1927—Taller growing and of better form than Indian Chief; pale yellow interspersed with brilliant orange. A.M.H. 1927, F.A.H. 1936, F.C.F.A.H. 1938. per 100, \$9.00

5a **THALIA** (van Waveren) 1926—Two or three lovely pure white flowers per stem, 2 inches or more across, making a beautiful cluster. Very suitable for the rock garden or for forcing.
 per 100, \$7.00

3c **TINY TIM** (O.B.F.) 1946—A short-cupped pink that is very nice. The white, starry perianth has good substance; the cup is white and fluted with a broad shell-pink rim. Small and attractive. each, \$2.40

3b **TONTO** (O.B.F.) 1950—A Poeticus-white perianth that is smooth and rounded and a fiery orange-vermillion, very heavily frilled and fringed cup make this an outstanding show daffodil. Broad foliage and a vigorous grower. We recommend this one. each, \$5.00

7b **TREVITHIAN** (Williams) 1927—One of the best of the short-crowned Hybrid Jonquils raised by the late P. D. Williams; an extremely fine free-flowering garden plant producing two or more sweetly scented flowers on a stem; broad overlapping perianth of smooth texture and shallow crown, of a pale self lemon-yellow throughout. F.C.C. 1936, F.A.H. 1938. per 100, \$6.00

10 **TRIANDRUS ALBUS**—The dainty little “Angel’s tears” daffodils were found by the late Mr. Peter Barr in the mountains of Spain and Portugal, growing in very hard, firm gritty soil, sometimes in the narrowest fissures of granite slate-stone rocks. They make beautiful pot-plants and do very well in the rock garden where they form a picture of grace and beauty. They prefer shade, a gritty soil and a well-drained position; no manure should be given. per 100, \$20.00

OREGON BULB FARMS

GRESHAM, OREGON

10 **TRIANDRUS CALATHINUS** — One of the most beautiful little daffodils in existence. The flowers, which are produced in drooping clusters of two or three, are snowy-white, and more than twice the size of *Triandrus Albus*, with long goblet-shaped crown prettily fluted; the foliage has a curious habit of curling over, height 7 inches. For pots and the rock garden it is a perfect gem. This beautiful little daffodil thrives best in a mixture of leaf-mould, heath soil and coarse sand, with just a little bone flour added; no other manure should be given. The late Mr. Peter Barr collected this rare daffodil some years ago on one of the sea-swept Glenan Isles (off Brittany). Unfortunately it is no longer found there, the sea having washed away all trace of this little species. It is, however, readily raised from seed.

per 100, \$30.00

10 **TRIANDRUS CONCOLOR** (true) — Bearing clusters of dainty fragrant flowers of similar form to *Triandrus Albus*, but of a uniform soft creamy yellow, a very rare and beautiful little daffodil, height 7 inches.

per 100, \$50.00

10 **TRIANDRUS PULCELLUS**—A very beautiful little variety with elegant clusters of flowers with primrose perianth and creamy white cup, height 9 inches.

per 100, \$50.00

1b **TROUSSEAU** (P. D. Williams) 1934 — An exquisite Bicolor trumpet of superb quality and finish; perfect form, great substance and satin-like texture. Very broad smooth flat pure white perianth, and well proportioned straight neatly flanged trumpet which opens soft yellow and passes gradually to a most lovely rich buff rosy cream, entrancingly rich and delicate in effect. The large flowers, which are exceptionally durable, are perfectly posed on strong stems. Vigorous plant with blue-green foliage. A.M. (e) 1945, F.C.C. (e) 1947.

each, \$3.00

2b **TUNIS** (P. D. Williams) 1927 — A large tall robust growing *Leedsii* of most distinct character and great lasting substance; broad waved white perianth and large bold ivory crown with handsome flanged and serrated brim, retaining a remarkable flush of pale coppery gold at the edge. Wisley Trials. A.M. (g) 1928, F.C.C. (g) 1936, F.A.H. 1937.

per 100, \$6.00

4 **TWINK** (de Graaff) 1927—Perhaps one of the most promising daffodils we have introduced. It is a double of the semi-full type, the petals alternating a soft primrose and clear orange, and so arranged as to give the flower a most attractive appearance and to make it a most adaptable flower for large scale decorative work. Twink

forces as easily as Golden Spur, but also flowers very early in the field, is very free-flowering and hardy and we sincerely believe that, as soon as stocks become larger, this variety will be used by every commercial grower. In the meantime it is a most splendid showflower and has created much interest whenever shown. A.M. 1926.

per 100, \$6.00

1a **UNSURPASSABLE** (Lubbe) 1929—In our tests this variety stood out as one of the best of the new Dutch yellow trumpets. Golden yellow throughout, the flower has noble proportions, good size, stature and build. Definitely a showflower and also a good one for the commercial grower as it forces well and early. F.C.C.H. 1926.

per 100, \$15.00

2b **VOLTURNO** (Rich.) 1945 — A striking large *Barrii* with broad, smooth, flat pure white perianth of fine substance and a large saucer-shaped deep yellow crown, heavily banded and suffused with bright orange-red, nicely frilled at edge.

each, \$2.00

1b **WESTERN STAR** (O.B.F.) 1950—A rather late Bicolor of most exceptional keeping quality, tall and with flowers that measure more than four inches in diameter. The broad-petaled, off-white flat and star-shaped perianth is stained yellow around the base of the deepest, intense golden yellow trumpet, providing a most striking and vivid contrast. The trumpet does not fade or burn even in the hot sun. Bulbs are smooth and of fine appearance and apparently this Bicolor is immune to basal rot. We have only a few bulbs to spare and consider this one of the best of the many Bicolor types we have raised so far.

each, \$12.00

2b **WILD ROSE** (Brodie) 1937 — A most attractive and striking flower and a real advance in pink coloring as the cup is a definite solid rosy pink to the base. The petals are a rather transparent pure white. P.C. 1946.

each, \$0.75

4 **WINDBLOWN** (O.B.F.) 1946—A lovely, free-flowering double with a pure white perianth and a center of loosely knit, ruffled petals of white and butter yellow intermingled. A good grower and a most attractive plant with flowers almost five inches across.

each, \$4.00

4 **WINDSWEPT** (O.B.F.) 1950 — A late double with sulphur-yellow perianth and a center of light and darker yellow petals. Strong stems and short necks make this a good garden plant.

each, \$4.00

KEY

<i>Division</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Division</i>
1 Trumpet Daffodils	3 Short-Cupped Daffodils	6 Cyclamineus Hybrids
a) yellow	a) yellow, cup colored	a) large-cupped
b) bicolor	b) white, cup colored	b) short-cupped
c) white	c) white, cup white	7 Jonquilla Hybrids
d) others	d) others	a) large-cupped
2 Large-Cupped Daffodils	4 Doubles	b) short-cupped
a) yellow, cup colored	5 Triandrus Hybrids	8 Tazetta (Bunch-flowered)
b) white, cup colored	a) large-cupped	9 Poeticus
c) white, cup white	b) short-cupped	10 Species and wild forms
d) others		11 All others

2c **WINKIE** (O.B.F.) 1950—As if the names of BINKIE and DINKIE were not enough, someone had to come along and name this one WINKIE. It is a tall flower with a substantial white perianth and a broad cup that is daintily ruffled at the rim. The cup opens a creamy yellow and turns white with a strong flush of pink on the inside.

each, \$4.00

8 **WINTER PRIDE** (Mooy) 1931—A.M.H. 1930, F.A.H. 1931. One of the new Poetaz varieties and an outstanding force. Petals well rounded and overlapping, cups golden yellow; this variety stands out for its size, the number of flowers and its strong stems and foliage. per 100, \$6.00

2c **ZERO** (Guy L. Wilson) 1935—A glorious flower measuring up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Very large broad flat widespread perianth; the beautiful vase-shaped crown has a slightly expanding bell mouth; purest icy white throughout, with lovely deep green perianth tube; tall strong stem and short neck.

each, \$3.00

2b **ZIRCON** (O.B.F.) 1945—Ever since we selected this one, visitors to our trials have admired it. It is a very tall, large (five inches across) flower with a pure white, flat, well-rounded perianth of very good substance. The large cup is of a pure golden yellow, very flaring, ruffled and holds its color well. The foliage is very broad, blue-green and erect. The general impression this flower gives is one of a well-proportioned giant; striking novelty.

each, \$6.00

SEEDLING MIXTURE

From several acres of daffodil hybrids we select annually not more than thirty or forty plants for further propagation as clones. The remainder we offer as a special seedling mixture. This mixture contains all possible types and combinations that

can be achieved. Many of our new pink Leedsii, as well as a large group of Triandrus hybrids, are in this mixture. For garden decoration or for cutting this mixture is unsurpassed. Only limited quantities available.

per 1000, \$70.00

FLOWER BORDER MIXTURE

This mixture is made up from named varieties, especially selected to give an abundant supply of flowers over a very long period. Only varieties that are adapted to naturalizing are selected. We grow several acres of this mixture and add to it, each year, the named varieties that we have tried out and that

were found to be not sufficiently outstanding for continued propagation. There are well over a hundred different varieties in this mixture and it should not be confused with the cheap mixtures of old varieties that are frequently offered by other growers.

per 1000, \$60.00

100% CONTROL FOR NARCISSUS BULB FLY

Mr. Charles F. Doucette of the Ornamentals Insect Research Laboratory, U.S.D.A., Sumner, reports that growers who used the suggested preplanting soaks of daffodil bulbs last fall find their stocks completely free of bulb fly infestation this summer. Because of its general availability last year chlordane was used in most places. Heptachlor was used by several growers. Last season's experiment, as reported in the *Florists' Review* of January 9, 1953, indicated that the period of soaking need not exceed 10 minutes. This season's tests corroborate this. Complete protection against bulb fly attack may be expected. The suggested dosage for 10 minute soaks of the bulbs before planting are 1 pound actual heptachlor per 100 gallons or 4 pounds actual chlordane for 100 gallons. The material should be in the form of emulsifiable concentrate. Heptachlor is usually available in a 25% strength, containing 2 pounds per gallon. Chlordane is available in 2 concentrations, one with 4 pounds per gallon, the other 8 pounds per gallon. Amounts needed for various amounts of water of these materials are as follows:

	Heptachlor	Chlordane
	2 lbs./gal.	4 lbs./gal.
100 gal.	2 qts.	1 gal.
50 gal.	1 qt.	2 qts.
25 gal.	1 pt.	1 qt.
5 gal.	3 fl. oz.	6 fl. oz.
		3 fl. oz.

To prevent spread of basal rot by the solution it is essential that a fungicide be included. Both materials are compatible with the 2% Ceresan or the phenyl mercuric acetate in general use for basal rot prevention and the most desirable method is to use the insecticide in combination with either of these fungicides as usually used against basal rot. As a disinfectant only formaldehyde may be used at the rate of 1 quart to 100 gallons.

JUDGING DAFFODIL SHOWS

We are often asked to suggest a scoring system for judging daffodil blooms or arrangements. The following is the system we have used:

Individual Flowers

Substance and Shape of Perianth	25 points
Freshness and Condition	25 points
Color and Carriage	20 points
Size suitable to Variety	15 points
Spread of Perianth in relation to trumpet, cup or corona	15 points
Total	100 points

Groups of Cut Daffodils

Staging Arrangement	30 points
Types and Varieties	20 points
Cultural Perfection	45 points
Correct and Suitable Labeling	5 points
Total	100 points

SHOWING DAFFODILS

A few simple rules about showing daffodils follow: If at all possible show single specimens in bud vases, with one leaf; show either three or five flowers in a larger vase, flanked with a leaf on either side. Arrange the flowers in your hand, then put them in the vase, facing you and hold them in position by inserting a wad of sphagnum moss in the neck of the vase. Set your vases about 12 inches apart, in rows, on a table, raising the second and third rows by placing planks on bricks, upturned flower pots or boxes. Cover the table with black or dark green cloth and, if possible, intersperse the display with small potted ferns or other green plants.

LILIES — A REPORT

Each year, as I write my customary report on the lily season just past, I think of the outstanding events as they come to my mind and submit my comments to you. For the 1953 season surely the most noteworthy factor was rain. All winter and spring and during the summer too we had more than our share of rain. All this water helped to produce a good crop of lilies, with large, clean bulbs of exceptional vigor. Unfortunately, it helped to produce also an unusually heavy crop of weeds. Where they come from, to infest fields that have been clean for years; how they can all grow and persist in spite of all the weeding we do, is more than I can understand. I should like to forget, if I could, what it cost us to combat them. The only good thing was that this abundance of weeds gave us a chance to test the many new chemical weed controls. We obtained promising results with some of them and next year we shall use these on a larger scale.

Again in 1953, as we had done twice before, we undertook to design and print a large number of retail color folders, showing a selection of our lilies. Measured in direct returns, either to us or to the participating firms, the success of these mailings would hardly warrant a repeat performance. The indirect returns, however, not only in acquainting hundreds of thousands of gardeners with these lovely new garden plants but also in the substantial publicity and prestige value for the participating firms, is something I cannot yet measure. Certainly, no horticultural dealer, worthy of the name and of his profession, can continue to sell old-fashioned merchandise along the lines of least resistance. In order to keep his old customers and to attract new ones, he must strike out again and again along uncharted paths.

During the past year we flowered again new lilies in all possible colors, shapes and forms. There were more than forty acres planted on the magnificent Belton farms near New Era, south of Portland. Another large acreage was planted on the various farms surrounding our headquarters and another fifteen acre planting was hidden in the mountain meadows of Mount Hood National Forest. Add to this the content of our two large greenhouses, mostly filled with a healthy crop of Aurelian seedlings; the five big lathhouses that cover the plantings of the rarer seeds and shade-loving plants; the many beds of seedlings grown in the open and it amounted to an impressive total. In fact, there were so many lilies that, had he stayed for days, no visitor could have taken in the full beauty and majesty of all these plants and fields. Even for me, who lives among them, it became impossible at times to keep up with all the new developments.

Outstanding this year were the new Aurelian Hybrids, such as the Giant Sunburst types we are selecting; the lemon-yellow Aurelians in Sunburst and Golden Clarion types; the delightful display of hundreds upon hundreds of healthy plants of lovely and bold Jillian Wallace, flanked by many similar and even darker new hybrids of our own;

the ethereal beauty of the Japonicum-auratum hybrids, grown for the first time in the open, among other hybrid lilies and holding their own quite nicely; the new Mid-Century Hybrids in coolest lemon shades . . . all this summed up to a great deal of keen pleasure for us who raise them. It was also a source of many worries. To classify, describe, catalogue and price all this material, not to mention their sales problems, is a big job.

Consider for a moment our difficulties—to know from among the thousands and thousands of new hybrids, the one or two clones that are to become popular. To say now which colors are bound to be "high fashion" ten years from now. To spot, without fail, the one or two plants that have unusual disease-resisting characteristics. By reasoning, by intuition, we make our choices. The novelties that we want to bring to your attention for 1954 are listed on a separate page; all of them are good and some of them may make lily history. The novelties that we have selected for future years are not even mentioned here. We shall be glad to show them to you when you visit our farms next summer. Your comments and criticisms are earnestly solicited, for you, who must sell these lilies eventually, can give us guidance and help.

Our experiments this year were not only concerned with weed control and fertilizers. Our planting of new varieties, our breeding program and the selection of outstanding forms and types within each strain were carried on with undiminished zeal. We also tried new grading and packing equipment, we made numerous packages of lilies in paper boxes, in wax paper and pliofilm, exposed them to different temperatures and light intensity in an effort to find a way to have the bulbs displayed on store counters and yet not dry out or lose their vitality. Needless to say, we shall continue to change our methods of packing as the results of these experiments become known. The pliofilm and waxed paper bags have so far proven to be highly satisfactory and most economical in our type of wholesale operation.

For next year we hope to have a fine showing of lilies. We look forward with pleasure to the big lily show in Seattle and, weather permitting, expect to display some of our new hybrids there. The best way to see our lilies, however, will be for you to pay a visit to our farms and we look forward to seeing you here.

**OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON**

Care and Storage of Bulbs

Although we do all we possibly can to insure that our lilies arrive at your warehouse as fresh as they were when they were dug, it is even more important that they receive proper handling through the bulb selling season. In some regions this season extends from October through January. Most varieties are easily held in ordinary, cool storage without loss of vigor. This does not mean, however, that full cases can be displayed in a warm store, where the customers are permitted to pick out their own bulbs—or to examine several to find the ones they wish to purchase. Not only do such exposed bulbs become easily dried out, but roots are destroyed and scales break off. Even though you may feel that your customers prefer to see displayed bulbs in the store, we suggest that only a very few be exposed and that the balance of the case be stored in a cool (45° - 55° Fahrenheit) room. The packing material should never be allowed to dry out and, if this occurs, the bulbs should be repacked in moist peat-moss, sphagnum, sawdust or even clean sand. Bulbs held under these conditions should remain plump and fresh until they begin to sprout late in the winter. Surplus bulbs that remain late in the winter may be potted in clay pots or gallon cans. They will then form roots and some varieties will begin to sprout almost immediately. Several dealers have used this method of saving surplus bulbs and holding them until the spring at which time they can sell them to good advantage.

Handling and care of the lily bulbs in storage does not end the responsibility of the dealer. After

bulbs are purchased across your counter or through the mail by your customers, they still must be adequately packed to prevent drying out and crushing. Even though the bulbs are bought in a period of "gardening enthusiasm," they quite often do not find their way into the ground for some time. While this is not the fault of the retailer, certainly he is always the man who is blamed if poor performance or even failure of the lilies is the result. It is, therefore, only logical to protect yourself and your customer by packaging the bulbs well at the time they are sold.

In brief, lily bulbs are best considered and handled in a manner that you would employ for living plants. They are not handled in the same manner as the so-called dry bulbs, such as tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, etc. The dealer must never lose an opportunity to impress this upon his customers. We foresee a future for the American-grown lily when in volume and popularity it will be in a position comparable to tulips, daffodils, gladioli and dahlias. True species will gradually disappear from the lists and more vigorous, reliable hybrids will replace them. Even today we are in a position, if we so desire, to introduce twenty named varieties a year for the next five years. This means that, as the number of varieties continues to increase and as these varieties receive publicity, your customers will expect you to handle them. This future can never materialize if the customer does not receive bulbs which are fresh, plump and alive. They must remain in that condition by dint of proper handling by the grower and the retailer until they are planted.

Spring or Fall Delivery

We are not, as yet, prepared to hold any large quantities of lilies for spring delivery. Wherever possible, fall planting is to be recommended. We harvest our stocks early enough to enable us to get them into your hands while the fall bulb sales are still at their height. Even though this means some loss of size, we feel that from the standpoint of performance for your customers, it is much preferable to spring delivery. We are willing to make every effort on our part to complete all deliveries early in October and, with few exceptions, this delivery date will allow you several weeks of fall planting weather in your particular locality. Even though light frosts have already occurred, bulbs planted in the fall will immediately make a fall root growth, which does much to insure a natural growth and flowering the following season. No matter how they are handled, bulbs held until spring are of inferior quality. They have been denied the

opportunity to make the necessary fall root growth and, very often when planted in the spring, will immediately make top growth and flower without making new, permanent roots.

Spring sales of lily bulbs became a general practice when imported bulbs began to arrive in this country in January with the result that there was no choice as to planting time. Now that we are able to deliver American-grown, healthier lilies in October, we strongly advise you to make every effort to dispose of the lilies in the fall. This means passing on this information to your customers who have been in the habit of planting lilies in the spring. A few varieties, such as our Mid-Century hybrids, keep especially well in storage and, should the trade demand spring delivery in any appreciable quantity, we shall arrange to make this service available to our customers. For the present we feel that good performance is more important than some additional sales.

Cultural Instructions for Lilies

Soils and Location: Lilies must have perfect drainage such as a gentle slope can provide. Air drainage too is important, for a good breeze can keep many garden pests and diseases away. If your site is level and the soil heavy, then prepare raised beds for the bulbs. Take care not to damage the roots in planting.

Sun or Shade: Lilies need sunlight, at least until 2 P.M. Filtered sunlight or semi-shade may bring out the more delicate colors, but they tend to make weak stems and soft flowers. Do not plant near house walls, walks or drives that reflect sunlight or heat.

Depth of Planting: *L. candidum*, "Cascade Strain" and "White Elf" should be planted with not more than one inch of settled soil over the top of the bulbs. All others need not more than four inches of soil over them.

Mulch and Groundcover: Lilies are gross feeders and root deeply. They need a porous, well-aerated soil, rich in humus and well-balanced plant food. They like a good mulch of well-rotted cow manure, rich compost or decaying leafmold, and this can be applied several times during the growing season. The mulch keeps the soil cool, discourages weed growth and eliminates the need for surface cultivation which might hurt the stem roots. Shallow-rooted ground cover keeps the ground shaded and is beneficial. Do not expect your lilies to compete with strong-growing perennials or shrubs.

Cutting Flowers: Like all plants, lilies need their stems and foliage to build for next year's growth. Cutting the flowers only, preventing them from setting seed, is beneficial. Cutting the foliage is harmful in direct proportion to the amount taken. Cutting stems with foliage year after year will definitely kill the plant.

Fertilizers: Natural fertilizers, such as well-rotted cow manure, are ideal. A handful of balanced fer-

tilizer scattered over every few feet, a pound of wood ashes per every twenty square feet, and such applications repeated two or three times during the growing season, will help to keep the lilies strong and healthy. If your soil and water are alkaline, then two or three times during the growing season scatter a pinch or two of agricultural sulphur over the surface and water it in. Peat moss, being slightly acid, is good for lilies. It provides an ideal medium for the stem roots when used as a mulch.

On Arrival: Lily bulbs are never completely dormant. They must be received as soon as possible after digging, hence orders should be placed with your dealer as early as possible. If slightly limp after their long trip, place them in wet peat moss for a few days. They will soon freshen up and should then be planted immediately. Never plant new bulbs where other lilies have failed to grow and never plant in heavy, soggy soil. They cannot be treated like tulip or daffodil bulbs which can be dried out and go completely dormant. **Drainage is paramount.**

Pot Culture: The soil mixture must be loose and porous. Two parts sandy loam, one of leafmold, and one of sand is good. An inch of gravel should be placed in the bottom for drainage. Fill the pot half full of soil mix, add a handful of sand, set the bulb on the sand, then surround with more sand. The pot is then filled with soil mix, watered, labeled, staked and placed in a cool place until spring.

Spraying: Control aphids and fungus diseases with the same sprays used for roses.

Lily Book: For more information on all lilies, their culture, history and propagation, read Jan de Graaff's "The New Book of Lilies," profusely illustrated in color. Published by Barrows and Company; available from your bookseller at \$3.50.

Reprints of these cultural instructions are available from us for \$10.00 per 1000.

NEW LILIES FOR 1954

L. AURATUM PLATYPHYLLUM—As it is raised by us from seed taken only from hand-pollinated plants, has produced a number of lovely new types and variations. We are now able to offer a limited number of these novelties, selected by us to conform in as far as this is possible to older published names. All of them were chosen too for their good health and vigor, as well as for their distinctive coloring. Most of them possess the broad leaves and inherent vigor of the parent variety. *L. auratum platypphyllum*.

auratum var. tricolor—A vigorous and handsome broad-leaved form, pure white except for the golden ray and a few inconspicuous yellow spots. (Usually sold as var. *virginale* which is narrow-leaved, and now rarely seen.) each, \$5.00

auratum var. pictum—Another vigorous and broad-leaved form, but with the upper part of the ray crimson, the rest golden, usually heavily spotted crimson. each, \$10.00

auratum var. rubro-vittatum—A very showy crimson-rayed form, with a beautiful golden center to the flower. Vigorous but rare. each, \$10.00

auratum var. rubrum—A most beautiful and rare variety in which the whole of the ray and the center of the flower is rich crimson on a pure white ground. Spots are relatively few.

each, \$10.00

auratum var. virginale—We have seen no healthy plants of this variety and strongly recommend var. *tricolor* which is much superior but broader leaved (see above).

auratum var. Crimson Queen—We include under this name all those forms in which the color from the rich crimson rays is spread out over the rest of the flower. These are equal in all respects to the fabulous hybrid Parkmannii which combined the color of speciosum with the size and growth of auratum. Our varieties have the vigor of the broad-leaved var. *platypphyllum*. each, \$12.00

Special Varieties—Among the thousands of seedlings raised are many of outstanding beauty which cannot fairly be classed with the foregoing, yet are far superior to the typical auratum. We offer these hand-selected seedlings at: each, \$6.00

L. AURELIAN HYBRIDS—New Clones and Selections

Apricot Queen—This remarkable and handsome hybrid has resulted from a re-combination of certain of the best characters of the Aurelian lilies. It is notable for its exceptionally large bowl-shaped flowers, heavily suffused with rich apricot within, borne on stems 3-4 feet in height. Although there is no relationship, Apricot Queen much resembles an outstanding form of *L. auratum platypphyllum* in general appearance, but has a much better constitution and propagates more freely. It has been a most successful parent of many of our finest hybrids, and we can recom-

mend it to lily breeders for this purpose, quite apart from its very real value as a garden plant. each, \$3.00

Sunburst Lilies—New Clonal Stock—We are able to offer limited stocks of specially selected superior individuals which have been propagated vegetatively and are therefore uniform in every respect. Because of this they are particularly valuable in forming clumps in the herbaceous border. They are available in the following colors: Apricot, Bicolor, Ivory, Orange, Pale Yellow, Yellow.

each, \$5.00

Henryi var. citrinum—This is the very rare yellow form of the old favorite late-flowering orange lily which has graced innumerable late summer gardens with its pendant, sweet-scented blooms. In all save color it is identical with the type, and although a collector's item, it is as hardy and reliable in every way.

each, \$1.50

T. A. Havemeyer—This striking hybrid between *L. sulphureum* and *L. Henryi* has won a good name in many parts of the world. It is large-flowered, orange and deep yellow, slightly shorter than *L. Henryi* but more erect, while the flowers are more than three times as large. It comes into bloom later than our Sunburst lilies, and lasts a long while.

each, \$3.00

BELLINGHAM HYBRIDS

Afterglow—Out of the same batch of seedlings we have selected another which far surpasses the well known Sunset Lily (*pardalinum giganteum*) in every respect, and that, of course, is high praise. The new plant is tall, free flowering and bears large flowers of a rich red, heavily spotted inside. It grows well and propagates freely and like the last it soon makes a permanent clump in the garden.

each, \$1.50

Buttercup—Quite recently an attempt has been made to revive by fresh hybridization some of the better forms of the Bellingham Hybrids which have been too scarce. We have been successful in raising some outstanding yellows, and one of the best has a very fine buttercup yellow flower, heavily spotted maroon. This has been well tested and is an excellent grower, attaining a height of 4-5 feet in the open field, is very floriferous and showy as well as being an excellent propagator. Like all its race, the foliage is very handsome and a clump is an asset in any garden.

each, \$3.00

Redbird—This is another fine seedling of the Bellingham Hybrid group, perhaps the best grower and propagator of them all. The flowers are large, of a particularly attractive shade of deep red and are produced freely on tall spikes. Like its sister seedlings, it is very vigorous and soon makes a large clump. Slight shade is preferred.

each, \$2.40

NEW LILIES FOR 1954

L. CANDIDUM HYBRIDS

Jewel—Constant crossing and re-crossing of the best seedlings of our famous Cascade strain of *Lilium candidum* with rare hybrids from *L. testaceum* and *L. chalcedonicum* has given us some very beautiful varieties. One of the best of these bears tall, shapely spikes of glistening pure white flowers, broad-petaled and long lasting as in the best candidums, yet adorned with jewel-like scarlet anthers of *L. chalcedonicum*. We have selected this plant not only for its innate beauty and poise, but also for its proven sound constitution and a degree of disease resistance equal to that of our Cascade candidums. We can confidently recommend this plant.

each, \$6.00

White Knight—Many years ago a fine seedling from the candidum-chalcedonicum hybrid *L. testaceum* was raised and named White Knight. Unfortunately it lacked vigor and was soon lost, which was a pity since it was a most beautiful lily. The flowers were those of a glistening pure white candidum with yellow anthers, but were disposed in an umbel and pointed downwards. Among the many thousands of seedlings we have raised we have had many with these characters and quality but the one we have selected to represent White Knight has an excellent constitution and has grown and propagated well with us. Moreover, it has glowing red anthers, giving additional beauty to the plant.

each, \$7.50

L. DAURICUM HYBRIDS

Tangerine—If not the earliest of all lilies, this is certainly the showiest of the early ones for, opening in early June, its large wide cup-shaped flowers of unspotted glowing tangerine orange offer a most brilliant display in the garden. This large-flowered free-flowering lily is a superb new form of dauricum and inherits from that plant a vigor and resistance to disease and climatic variation much to be desired in lilies.

each, \$3.00

L. MAXIMOWICZII—The best forms of this species produce superb brilliant fiery orange-red spikes of flowers 5-8 feet in height long after most lilies are over. When well grown they are taller, later and much more striking than the popular *L. tigrinum* to which they bear some resemblance, and further, respond equally well to generous treatment. When it originally came from the mountains of Korea and Japan many inferior types were at first cultivated, but now careful breeding and selection have improved it tremendously. We now recommend this lily as one of the most brilliant of autumn flowers.

per each, 5/6" \$0.30; 6"/up \$0.50

L. SPECIOSUM HYBRID—This most beautiful and well known lily, the "rubrum" of the florist and market grower, is one of the finest species, but its very popularity has helped to obscure its greatest beauty.

The insistent demands of the florist call for a

uniform clonal stock which the grower can produce cheaply and which will force easily. Luckily such forms exist, among which our Red Champion and White Champion are acknowledged supreme. However, in selecting plants with these excellent qualities others have been passed by.

We have many such superior types which regularly produce huge bulbs, stems of 5-7 feet high and large numbers of most brilliant flowers on each stem. Most of them flower later than Red Champion and add a very welcome note of color to the autumn garden.

We can offer limited quantities for sale in 1954 and strongly recommend that they be planted in light shade and rich soil as permanent features of the garden. They are also excellent for large pots or tubs, but are not especially recommended for forcing.

"Melpomene" Hybrids—Very rich carmine crimson, late.

each, \$3.00

NEW YELLOW LILIES

For some years after the advent of our famous Mid-Century Hybrids we tried to introduce into the strain true yellow forms. We wanted clean yellows, not orange or buff. Then among some crosses with the best forms of *L. amabile luteum*, there flowered a dozen or more pure yellow seedlings. These have been grown side by side and rigorously compared and checked for all the qualities a commercial lily should have, and all except three have been discarded, not so much because they were bad, but because the others were superior in every way.

Now that we have propagated good stocks and proved the constitutions to be all that is desirable, we are able to offer for sale three beautiful and very healthy plants.

Destiny—A superb upright-flowered yellow lily which is certain to take a prominent place among the Mid-Century group. The open chalice-shaped flowers are brilliant canary yellow with just enough large brown spots in the center to afford welcome contrast. As many as ten well shaped flowers are carried above lustrous dark green foliage on stems three to four feet tall.

each, \$5.00

Felicity—Perhaps the best of the new yellow lilies. It shares with Destiny the beautiful clean yellow hitherto never seen in lilies and the same perfect shape of the flowers, but in this variety they are borne on taller stems, and most appropriately, face outwards. The ten to twelve beautifully proportioned flowers are well spaced on the inflorescences and on established plants are carried on stems 3½-5 feet high. The foliage is the same rich dark shining green as in Destiny. The plant has an excellent constitution and propagates freely.

each, \$5.00

NEW LILIES FOR 1954

Prosperity—The last and most prolific of the trio of new yellow lilies is slightly deeper in color than the other two, perhaps more golden, but as in Felicity, the blooms face outwards. It grows $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 feet high and rapidly makes large clumps. With its vivid color it makes a splendid garden plant and so far we can find no fault with it. In constitution, vigor and disease resistance it is all one could wish for.

each, \$5.00

Croesus—This new yellow Mid-Century hybrid is of slightly different parentage and coloring and to the upright flowering varieties of the famous

and popular Mid-Century group we are proud to add another distinct color. This is a true yellow, displayed in a large wide open shapely flower of great substance, lightly embellished by a few near-black spots. The base of the flower is of a deeper golden color, but it in no way competes with the orange yellows so common in the *umbellatum* group. The plant is vigorous, hardy, freegrowing and an excellent disease resister. It grows to a height of about two feet.

We are proud of this new creation and feel that once it becomes known, the demand will outrun our stocks.

each, \$3.00

L. AURATUM HYBRID "Jillian Wallace"—A.M., R.H.S. 1951

This bold and lovely lily hybrid is now and may well be, for years to come, the best of all the new *L. auratum* hybrids. It was raised in Australia by Mr. Roy M. Wallace of Warburton, from *L. speciosum* "Gilrey", pollinated by *L. auratum* "Crimson Queen". The fully opened flowers are more than eight inches across and the plants bear as many as seven of the huge flowers on five to six foot stems. The best color description we can give is that the petals are of carmine-red color (Tyrean Rose, according to the R.H.S. color charts), with white margins and spotted with a really intense, deep crimson. The petals are slightly crested on the inner edges, near the base of the flower. The flowers are strongly but nicely scented and the entire plant makes an unforgettable impression on anybody lucky enough to see it in flower. We are holding "Jillian Wallace" at a high price, frankly because we are building up stocks and are so taken with it that we do not want to part with it for less than \$6.00 per flowering-size bulb.

Four Experimental Introductions

Four new lilies are offered on an experimental basis. We have selected them from among thousands of new hybrids as of real potential for the future. Visitors to our farms have asked us to put a price on them and for that reason we list them here. Frankly, we do not know as yet if they will really make the grade and we suggest that you see them first here on our farms before investing in these expensive novelties.

Black Knight—We are pleased to present to you the nearest to a black lily that we have ever seen. Not only that but the newcomer is one of a large family of similar seedlings and as far as we can judge at present, the best. The plant grows to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and bears up to fifteen semi-pendant deep blackish maroon flowers in pyramidal heads.

As a contrast to a yellow up-facing lily it is superb. It is a vigorous and prolific grower, a good propagator and resists disease better than most of its kind.

each, \$10.00

Firecrown—Surely no flower has ever borne such superb vividly brilliant vermillion coloring as this new seedling of ours. Not only that but it is completely sunproof, not burning noticeably in the hottest days of July, 1952.

We have seen slender stems three feet high,

standing out distinctly from afar as if crowned with fire, and we feel that good as Enchantment is its descendant is better. It is more slender and graceful, no doubt owing to its *concolor* ancestry.

The shapely upright flowers are of medium size, exceptionally brilliant color, and excellent substance, and are very freely produced, even from young bulbs. It is a superb well-balanced cut flower, an excellent propagator, and so far we cannot find fault with it in any way.

each, \$12.00

Garnet—This new plant is similar in most respects to Volcano, described below, but its flowers are held horizontally so that they face outwards. It was noticeable during our past wet summer that such plants suffer less from rain than the upright flowering ones. Garnet is an exceptionally good grower and it resists disease.

each, \$6.00

Volcano—This new clone is an exceptionally fine deep blood red *umbellatum-tigrinum* hybrid and is remarkable for its height and stature and the poise of its upright well-placed flowers. It possesses an excellent constitution, appears to be disease free, and grows and propagates very freely.

each, \$6.00

Lily Descriptions and Prices -- 1954 Crop

L. amabile--Brilliant grenadine-red flowers, nicely spotted with black, carried on strong, slender, three-foot stems. Because of its very free flowering habit, few bulbs are needed to make a brilliant dash of color in the garden. Best suited as a bold accent group in the border, *L. amabile* does well in full sun and will stand considerable drought. The intense color does not fade in direct sunlight.

The bulbs are white, high crowned and composed of relatively large scales. Plant five inches deep in light porous soils, shallower in clay and adobe. Stem roots are sparse or entirely lacking; basal roots heavy and contractile. Underground stem bulblets are formed in profusion, especially on the smaller stems.

per 1000, 4-5" \$120.00; 5-6" \$150.00

L. amabile luteum--One of the loveliest of the yellow flowered Lilies, this rare form is identical with the type, except in color, and requires the same culture. The healthy seedlings we offer are from parent plants selected for outstanding color, size and placement of the flowers. Flowering a few days later than *L. amabile*, the bright yellow flowers combine with almost any companion plant and are exceptionally beautiful when seen against a background of evergreen foliage. Bulbs are similar to the type species but run somewhat smaller in size.

per 1000, 3-4" \$270.00; 4-5" \$360.00

L. auratum platyphyllum--The stock of this fine species as offered by us in our current price list is raised from seed furnished by various growers to which we have added some stocks of bulbs that have been collected for us in the mountains of Japan. All of our *auratum* lilies have flowered in our nurseries and have been most rigidly selected so that only the best types are retained in our collection. This stock is as nearly free from virus as any lilies of this type will ever be. We recommend it without hesitation. Bulbs should be planted from five to seven inches deep. This is the Golden-Rayed Lily of Japan, with great, fragrant, waxy-white bowl-shaped, horizontal blooms, golden-streaked and often crimson-spotted. Flowers in August and September. Needs full sun and a rich, well-drained soil.

per 1000, 6-7" \$480.00; 7-8" \$600.00; 8-9" \$750.00

L. "Aurelian Hybrids"--The most important of all of the new race of hybrids, this group at present is the subject of large scale hybridizing by lily specialists. The seedlings are the results of crosses between *L. Henryi*, many of the white trumpet lilies such as the "Olympic Hybrids," *L. Sargentiae* and

L. sulfureum in all combinations. Although they are sometimes designated as Henryi Hybrids, many of the plants more closely resemble the other parents. The variation is genetically complete in form and color, since the seedlings vary from straight Henryi types to almost straight trumpet lilies. The middle group, or those which show the characteristics of both parents, is the basic plant of this new strain. The flowers of this middle group vary in shape from huge bowl shaped white or cream flowers with yellow or apricot centers to widely flaring or slightly reflexed flowers usually colored yellow, yellow-orange and light apricot. Thus far the general habit and placement of flowers more closely resemble *L. Henryi* and the culture is the same as for that species. The colors fade slightly in full sunlight and light shade should be provided when the first buds begin to open. Plant the bulbs six inches deep in a rich soil that is well drained and slightly on the heavy side. Fertile to the pollen of many types, these plants are particularly valuable to hybridizers. We are able to offer a limited quantity of different types as follows:

(1) "Sunburst"

This group is made up of the flowers which most closely resemble *L. Henryi* in shape. They are much larger and less reflexed than those of *L. Henryi* and the colors include white, cream yellow and orange. The flowers are of unusual texture and substance and are suitable for either garden or cut flower work.

6-8"--each, \$0.75

"Sunburst" lemon yellow selections. Magnificent new garden lilies, resembling in color *L. Henryi citrinum* but more vigorous and larger in size.

6-8"--each, \$5.00

(2) "Heart's Desire"

This selection is almost intermediate in shape between the trumpet form and the *L. Henryi* shape. They are essentially shallow, widely-flared and bowl-shaped in shades of white, cream and yellow-orange. Many of them have a bright orange throat, shading to cream yellow at tips of the petals.

6-8"--each, \$0.90

(3) "Golden Clarion"

This type resembles the trumpet lily in all respects except in color and texture of the flowers. The shading of the petals varies from clear butter yellow down to cream yellow. These forms are extremely rare and scarce at present. They are a magnificent addition to the trumpet lily group and we predict that these, along with the new pink trumpets, will become, in the very near future, as popular and as widely planted as are the Olympic Hybrids today.

6-8"--each, \$2.40

Lily Descriptions and Prices (Continued)

L. "Bellingham Hybrids"—A strain of lilies which has more than lived up to hopes invested in the original crosses, since this group is by far the most desirable of all the lilies for cut flower purposes and informal or woodland planting. Ideally spaced on tall, slender straight stems, the flowers are particularly long lasting. The pyramidal flower heads bearing up to 20 flowers may be cut as the first buds open and will remain fresh until the entire spike is in bloom. The buds are long and narrow and reveal the attractive spotting of the petals long before opening. The color range is complete from clear yellow through the yellow-oranges to the bright orange-reds with scarlet tipped petals. Most of the flowers are intensely spotted with brown or reddish brown.

The bulbs are typical of the West Coast native lilies, being composed of small white jointed scales which turn a pink color on exposure to light. The bulb is of the rhizomatous type and new crowns are formed annually along the scale covered rhizomes. Ideal for partial or light shade they prefer a cool, light soil. Since the majority of the basal roots are annual the bulb can be expected to give good results the first year, but it is at its best when left undisturbed since the bulbs divide and branch rapidly to form large clumps.

Plant 5 inches deep in ordinary soils. A winter mulch is recommended in the colder sections to protect the bulbs against alternate freezing and thawing. Stem roots and bulblets are not formed by this group and propagation is from scales and division. Smaller sized bulbs are mostly single crowned while the larger sizes often have two or more and will produce a like number of flowering stems.

per 1000, 5-6" \$150.00; 6-7" \$210.00; 7-9" \$240.00

L. candidum "Cascade Strain"—One of the prides of our lily stocks is this new strain we have been slowly developing for the past several years. It is unusual in that the strain sets seed freely and possesses a vigor far surpassing the best of the imported stocks. The foundation of these hybrids was an extensive collection of all forms of the Madonna Lily available to the trade, including several unusual types obtained from a French priest. Careful selection and pollination has finally produced a race of the Madonna Lily with tall straight stems and large flowers of unusual texture and perfect form. Greatly resistant to botrytis, these seedlings are really the first improvement of our times on *L. candidum*, the oldest lily in cultivation. Weeding out the less desirable forms has resulted in a group exhibiting a minimum of variation in flowering date and length of stem. Propagation of the best clones will enable us to supply absolutely uniform varieties of the most desirable types in the very near future.

L. candidum is one of the few bulbs which requires very shallow planting and the top of the bulb should not be over an inch below the surface of the ground. It prospers in a heavier soil than do most

lilies, but the soil must be well drained. Since the bulbs make a fall growth and are dormant for only a few weeks in August, early planting is necessary, preferably not later than September 15th. The Madonna lily suffers no set-back in transplanting, provided it is planted early enough in the fall to make its normal autumn growth. Consequently, the larger sizes will produce exhibition spikes the first year. It increases rapidly by natural division and will soon form a large clump which must be divided and re-set if large flowers are desired. August delivery. List in spring catalog.

per 1000, 6-7" \$180.00; 7-8" \$210.00; 8-9" \$240.00

L. candidum "White Elf"—A unique clone that we have selected out of some fifty thousand new seedling candidums of the "Cascade Strain." White Elf is a true dwarf in every respect. The entire stem of a fully grown bulb measures not more than fourteen inches. The flowers are very beautifully proportioned, the foliage is of a deep green, healthy coloring. The bulb is also small and apparently various factors in this curious plant have combined to keep it of miniature stature. It is for this reason an ideal lily for the rock garden, for borders and even more so for informal flower arrangements.

6-7"—each, \$0.75

L. centifolium "Olympic Hybrids"—A major project of our breeding program for the past several years, we are especially proud to offer this modern strain of trumpet lilies to gardening America. Side by side, field tests have definitely proven them to be the finest strain of hardy garden lilies available.

Their breeding history includes such varieties and species as *L. leucanthum*, var. *centifolium*, *Sargentiae*, *Brownii* and *L. myriophyllum* var. *superbum*. Careful selection of the finest and choicest plants from these crosses has resulted in the present Olympic strain which is characterized by its extreme vigor and size, form, coloring and good placement of flowers. There is a pleasing variation among the individual plants of the strain and all types, from the stylized typical trumpet shaped flowers to the most unusual forms such as the widely opened bowl shaped flowers with petals slightly twisted and ruffled. The color range of all the parent plants is present in the Olympic Hybrids in addition to new combinations and types which include creamy trumpets, soft fuchsia pink and the popular cool, icy green. The exteriors of the petals are delicately shaded with light greenish brown or soft wine tints and in some instances are a pure glistening white. July flowering, they bloom later than *L. regale* and their period of flowering extends from three weeks to a month. They do equally well in full sun or partial shade. The dominant colors do not fade appreciably in full sun, but, as with other plants, the flowers are at their best in very light shade and, when grown for show purposes, the plants should be given light shade as soon as the buds lengthen and begin to show color.

The bulbs form strong stem roots in addition to

the very extensive basal root system which provides good insurance against drouth. Plant the bulbs 5 to 6 inches deep in well drained soil and they can then be left undisturbed for several years.

per 1000, 6-7" \$150.00; 7-8" \$180.00; 8-9" \$210.00;
9-10" \$270.00; 10-12" \$300.00

L. centifolium "Special Select"—For the more discriminating gardener we are now able to offer a limited number of specially selected bulbs of the Olympic Hybrids. These plants are tagged in the fields during the flowering season and represent the choicest and finest as selected from acres of trumpet lilies. Every plant is of exhibition quality and is of outstanding character in all respects. Any one of these tagged plants might well be propagated as a clone, since each one represents the pick of several thousand flowering seedlings. Quantities are extremely limited and all reservations must be received before July 1st. The general types available are the large formal waxy white trumpets, characteristic of the trumpet family, of unusual substance and vigor and exhibiting ideal placement, with either white or light pink exteriors—the wide flaring open bowl shaped type, usually with brownish or light greenish exteriors to the petals and the very large flowered irregular form which has recently shown up in our seedling plots possessing longer petals which are often slightly twisted or ruffled, giving the flower a most informal shape.

In random sizes only, each, \$0.75

L. centifolium "Pink Selections"—A strain which has had our closest attention for several years. Although in habit and in culture the plants are similar to the Olympic Hybrids, the flowers are shaded pink. This color extends over the inner surface as well as the outer surface of the petals and is indescribably beautiful. This offering is bound to become one of the most popular of garden lilies as soon as sufficient stocks are available. Our experience with these lilies, however, has shown that while they are a true and definite fuchsia-pink with us and other growers in cool, moist climates, they do not show this color when grown in regions where warm nights prevail during the flowering season. Apparently the heat bleaches the colors even before the buds open. We are intensifying our breeding program and hope to ship out only the very darkest forms. All lilies of this type shipped by us are tagged in the field by one or two of our most experienced men. These tagged plants are harvested by hand at shipping time and come in random sizes only.

each, \$1.80

L. centifolium "White Selections"—From among the hundreds of thousands of trumpet lilies on our farms we select a few hundred that have pure white flowers. We can do this only during the flowering

period and must have our orders in hand before July 1st. These lilies will be pure white and of finest form only. Most of them show a greenish rib or stripe on the reverse of each petal.

In random sizes only, each, \$1.80

L. cernuum—A most attractive little lily from Korea and Manchuria. Looking in form and habit like *L. pumilum*, it has small, nodding, violet-lilac flowers with darker lilac tinted pollen. It is a rare and beautiful lily and we are very fortunate to be able to offer it from Oregon-grown stocks.

per 1000, 3-4" \$500.00; 4-5" \$750.00

L. concolor—One of our favorite members of the lily family, this little flower is one of the best. In late spring and early summer the cheerful, bright red star-shaped flowers open on thin wiry stems. *Concolor* is of the easiest culture and asks only for a warm, sunny spot in well drained soil. Plant it in groups in the herbaceous border where its gaily colored flowers will show to best advantage. Also put a few bulbs in the cutting garden as it is one of the best of the lilies for cut flower purposes. An excellent market grower's flower, it will become more popular as American-grown supplies become more plentiful. All our bulbs are from seedling stock and exhibit the vigor characteristic of healthy seedlings.

The solid bulbs are sound, creamy white in color turning pink on exposure to light. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep in groups of not less than five. Height 2½ to 4 feet.

per 1000, 3-4" \$180.00; 4-5" \$240.00; 5-6" \$300.00

L. Coronation—This hybrid was raised by Miss Preston in 1935 and has now been grown by a few people in many different parts of the world. It is a good yellow, heavily spotted, sideways-facing flower of five inches in diameter, which when borne on 3-foot stems to the number of eight or so presents a picture not yet common enough in lilies. Coronation is vigorous and a good grower, and well worth a place in any collection. It is also a welcome change from the red and orange of so many lilies.

per 1000, 4-5" \$500.00; 5-6" \$750.00

L. "Fiesta Hybrids"—As cheerful and gaily colored as the name implies, this new race of seedlings has neatly reflexed flowers, nicely spaced on thin wiry stems. Resulting from crosses between *L. Davidi* (*L. Willmottiae*) and related types, they are one of the brightest patches of color in our lily fields during July. Extremely uniform as to flowering time and habit, the pleasing variations in color and form of flower enhance their beauty and usefulness. This is one of the few crosses which has produced no inferior types. The colors range from bright yellow through orange to a beautiful dark rich red. The latter color is new to this type of lily. Most of the

Lily Descriptions and Prices (Continued)

flowers are of the typical recurved turks-cap shape and many of the plants have blossoms facing outward or somewhat upward with the petals only slightly recurved. A sun-loving group, plant them 5 to 6 inches deep where they will get plenty of direct sunlight. Propagation is most rapid from the numerous underground stem bulblets which may be separated from the old stem in the fall and replanted near the mother bulb. Resistant to mosaic, this group has proved a wonderful addition to the garden lilies. Excellent cut flowers, the stems are easy to handle and arrange and the colors are particularly attractive indoors.

per 1000, 4-5" \$150.00; 5-6" \$210.00; 6-7" \$240.00

L. "Dr. Abel"—The darkest red found in the "FIESTA HYBRIDS" was selected by us to be named after Dr. Abel who did such fine pioneering work with lilies. Like all lilies of the "Fiesta" type, this one has numerous pendant flowers and will grow from four to six feet tall. Flowers are densely speckled with black, they are strongly recurved and contrast beautifully with the dark green, glossy foliage and the dark brown stems of the plant. We recommend this lily highly. Award of Merit, Massachusetts Horticultural Society 1946.

Flowering size bulbs, per 1000, \$480.00

L. formosanum—tall, late strain—The latest flowering of all the popular lilies, this white trumpet type is particularly desirable for gardening in moderate climates. The plants are often in flower as late as December here on the Pacific Coast. Of easiest culture, this lily should be in every garden. Our strain is tall and free flowering and has been grown from selected plants for several generations.

The bulbs are very small, but should be planted 5 to 6 inches deep since Formosanum produces very heavy stem roots. Full sun or partial shade suits it well and for better flower production some water should be provided during the hottest part of the summer.

per 1000, 4-5" \$150.00; 5-6" \$200.00

L. "Golden Chalice Hybrids"—This is another instance where we have chosen to introduce an entire strain of seedlings which have shown marked improvement over the parent plant rather than segregate a few individuals and propagate them for eventual naming and introduction. After testing the best known varieties of Dauricum-Umbellatum-Elegans types from Holland, England and the Orient, the possibilities for improvement in color and shape of the flowers appealed to us. Our main objective of clearer, brighter colors with the elimination of the muddy oranges and orange-reds from the group has largely been realized in the Golden Chalice Hybrids. After roguing out the less desirable forms the range of colors of the remainder of the population varies from clear lemon yellow through the rich warm shades of gold and apricot-orange. As with all our other strains of seedlings

the Golden Chalice Hybrids exhibit exceptional vigor. The bulbs are uniformly white, clean and sound. Plant the bulbs in a warm, sunny location where they will get full sun, at least 6 inches deep, since the stem roots are heavy and numerous underground stem bulblets are formed. Shallow plantings will reduce the increase from stem bulblets and tend to cause the bulb to split up in several different crowns. Extremely drought resistant, these hybrids are ideally suited for that warm, dry corner of the border where they will flourish and flower freely with a minimum of care. June flowering, height 2½ to 4 feet.

per 1000, 4-5" \$120.00; 5-6" \$180.00; 6-7" \$240.00

L. "Green Mountain Hybrids"—This group resulted from seed obtained from the collection of Dr. L. Horsford Abel. It was originally a mixture of his finest selected white trumpets, including such forms as: *L. princeps* "George C. Creelman," *L. princeps* "Shelburne Hybrid," *L. "Crow's Hybrids"* and *L. centifolium*. Re-selection of these in an effort to fix the character of unusual size of flower, combined with a green coloring of the throat and the brown shaded exterior of the petals has resulted in an impressive group of trumpet lilies. Quite distinct in shape and color from our Olympic hybrids, they are definitely a superior group of plants, particularly valuable for exhibition and specimen planting as well as being a magnificent cut flower. They require the same cultural treatment as the Olympic Hybrids and are at their best when planted in very light shade, where their unusual coloring can be seen to their best advantage.

per 1000, 6-7" \$240.00; 7-8" \$300.00; 8-9" \$360.00

L. hansonii—A golden-yellow lily from Japan, with reflexed, pendant flowers of great substance, it is still rare in home-grown quality and hence rather expensive at present. Its main value lies in the fact that it crosses readily with *L. martagon* types to produce beautifully colored and spotted garden lilies. It is one of the hardiest lilies known, with deep green, glossy foliage in numerous whorls around the stem. From five to ten large flowers per stem. It does best in partial shade.

per 1000, 5-7" \$400.00; 7-9" \$600.00

L. henryi—This grand lily from central China is now the center of attraction in the lily world as the parent of the Aurelian hybrids. Yet, in its own right, it is a beautiful garden lily which should not be overlooked. The stems grow from five to eight feet tall, are of a purplish brown coloring and thickly covered with shining, dark green, pointed leaves. It flowers in late August for us with as many as twenty or more golden orange, recurved and pendant flowers. It is a stem-rooter and likes slight shade. Since the tall, wiry stems bend with the wind and rain this lily is at its best when supported by stakes or shrubbery.

per 1000, 6-7" \$150.00; 7-8" \$180.00; 8-9" \$240.00

OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

L. "Hollywood Hybrids"—This entirely new strain of hybrid lilies, offered by us for the first time in 1952, is the result of intercrossing the Preston Hybrids with some of our Mid-Century Hybrids. Since the latter are the result of crossing *L. tigrinum* with various upright flowering lilies, the strain is thus further modified by the admixture of *L. davidi* and *L. concolor*. The entire new "break" that resulted, gave us new star-shaped lilies, some of which resemble giant *L. concolor* but with immense, hybrid vigor, large flowers and tall, dark brown stems. Again, as in the Mid-Century group, there are seedlings with pendant and outward-facing flowers.

For the present we are confining the name "*Hollywood Hybrids*" to the star-shaped, upright-flowering types. We offer these Hollywood Hybrids Mixed in good flowering size, at per 1000, 4-5" \$300.00

"Jubilee"—A sister seedling of *Meteor*, warmer in color and with larger flowers. The wiry, dark stems rise to a height of from five to seven feet, bearing dark green, glossy leaves in large numbers, nicely spaced. Flowering size bulbs.

each, \$3.00

"Meteor"—Bright cherry-red describes the color better than any other hue; the flowers are star-shaped and face outward and up. *Meteor* is remarkable for its brightness and its long wiry stem and its beautiful proportions and poise. Only actual photographs could begin to do it justice. Flowering size bulbs.

each, \$3.00

"Roseanna McCoy"—A bright orange, upright-flowering lily with from six to ten lovely star-shaped flowers per stem. The color is undoubtedly derived from *L. concolor* and this nice lily might well be described as a giant Concolor with hybrid vigor. It is especially recommended for cutting and for the larger herbaceous borders. Flowering size.

each, \$2.00

L. japonicum—A beautifully shaped, elegant trumpet lily of most refined coloring and habit. From one to five fragrant, funnel-shaped flowers, borne on thin and wiry stems. We grow this lily from seed

in a humus-filled sandy loam and it seems to thrive under those conditions. Color intensity varies from almost white to purplish-pink. We offer our Oregon-grown stock in good flowering size.

per 1000, 4-5" \$400.00; 5-6" \$500.00

L. lankongense—Scented, pendant flowers of pale rose color, deepening with age and spotted purple; strongly recurved. Flowers here in August and seems to delight in a porous, loam soil. This lovely lily, of which we seem to have a very vigorous strain, came to us from the famous Rock expedition. We are pleased to be able to offer it to lily fanciers at the low price of 50 cents each for flowering size bulbs.

L. longiflorum — variety "Croft"—A pure white, short-stemmed Easter lily which has been the subject of much wild speculation during the recent war years. It is a greenhouse and florist flower and has great merit for forcing in pots. It is not a garden lily.

per 1000, 6-7" \$150.00; 7-8" \$210.00; 8-9" \$360.00

L. longiflorum — variety "Estate"—A tall form of *L. longiflorum*, and for that reason better suited for garden use than the Croft. Neither variety is entirely hardy. Their pure white flowers can be very attractive in special settings. They are too formal and too short to fit in well in most gardens.

per 1000, 6-7" \$200.00; 7-8" \$300.00; 8-9" \$400.00

L. martagon album—The pure white form of the long cultivated Martagon lily that is so popular in Europe and England. The dainty waxy flowers are gracefully placed and form a symmetrical pyramid on 4-foot stems. One of the most permanent of all lilies, once it is happily settled it will increase from year to year, forming larger and finer spikes. Our seedlings have prospered extremely well and the bright yellow bulbs are sound and healthy. It should be planted not deeper than four inches in a well drained sunny location. Best grown among low evergreen shrubs, *Martagon album* is equally useful in the cottage garden or estate woodland.

per 1000, 5-6" \$300.00; 6-7" \$420.00

MID-CENTURY HYBRIDS

This year, the sixth that we offer our Mid-Century Hybrid Lilies to you, we find ourselves at the turning point in their production. No longer are they precious novelties. We grow them now in quantity and our prices have been reduced to a level that puts them within the reach of all gardeners. Some of them are still too scarce and too high priced for the general catalog. Others, such as *Enchantment*, *Pagoda* and *Valencia* should be listed by all progressive seed-stores and bulb dealers.

The Mid-Century Hybrids are, as is probably well-known by now, the result of a rather involved hybridization process that has included such popular lilies as *L. tigrinum* on the one side and hybrids between *L. dauricum*, *L. concolor*, *L. aurantiacum* and several others on the other side. Crossing and backcrossing these lilies and their offspring, we have evolved the strain which we introduce to the trade this year. From their parents these lilies have inherited the hardiness, the coloring and the resistance to disease that is to be found in at least some of them. The bulbil-bearing characteristic comes, for instance, not only from *L. tigrinum* but also from *L. bulbiferum*. The soft, pinkish-orange tones that some of these lilies display, must be ascribed to the influence of *L. tigrinum*. The mahogany shades and the rich reds of *CAMPFIRE* and *FIREFLAME* come directly from *L. umbellatum*.

Only one of these lilies, *Enchantment*, is patented (U.S. Plant Patent 862). It may not be grown commercially without our express consent. No parallel can be drawn between these hybrids and any other group of lilies ever introduced. The colors range from palest straw-yellow to deepest maroon-red. The habit varies from pendant, as in the Tiger lily, to large outward-facing flowers, never before seen, to enormous, vivid colored, upright lilies. They also vary in flowering time, in height and in their rate of increase. With all these variants, we feel that some twenty different named varieties are not too many.

The bulbs of all these lilies should be planted about four to six inches deep. They will thrive in any good, well-drained, porous garden soil, preferably in the full sun. They can be increased very easily from scales, underground bulbils, by bulbils that form in the axils of the leaves and by ordinary, natural division of the bulb. We repeat that our "Enchantment" is patented and that it may not be propagated commercially without special license.

The well-known British garden expert, writing under the pseudonym "Lothian", kindly gave us a number of candid reports on varieties he had tested in his own Scottish garden. His reports and descriptions are quoted verbatim under each variety.

Mid-Century Hybrids — Outward Facing

Six of our Mid-Century introductions have flowers that face outwards. All these lilies will, under certain conditions, produce bulbils in the axils of the leaves. They do not depend on this means of propagation, however, as they come quite readily from scales taken at flowering time or shortly after. The stems, in our nursery rows, are usually not over three feet tall. A small experimental planting in my garden of bulbs that had not been scaled, reached a height of four feet six inches and it is very possible that these lilies, when full-grown, will be taller yet. We have selected the most contrasting colors and the widest variations in habit and flowering time for naming and cloning. The lilies we offer below were the outstanding ones in our trials.

"Fireflame"—Is a short, sturdy lily which may have exceptional value as a pot plant in the greenhouse of the commercial grower or amateur, as well as in the garden where it can be planted in the foreground of the herbaceous border. The color is a solid mahogany-red, slightly spotted with black or deep maroon. Planted in the full sun in our nursery it grew to a height of 25 inches from scaled bulbs. The very large flowers face out and have broad, heavily textured petals. As many as eight flowers to a head, all of them well spaced on good pedicels, the buds open over a period of several days.
each, \$0.45

green, glossy foliage. A sensational novelty of great merit.
each, \$0.60

Lothian writes: "*A most striking Lily and is, I think the finest yellow in cultivation. It is a strikingly beautiful thing with large, outward-facing flowers of brilliant golden yellow which the spots on the broad petals seem to accentuate. Flowered on the 26th of June, height 25 inches. The flowers lasted long in pristine beauty. The stem carried 11 flowers, all nicely spaced and proportioned. The dark brown stems enliven the pretty, glossy, olive-green foliage.*"

"Goldrush"—Outstanding golden-yellow lily with huge, outward-facing flowers, from three to five per stem. The beautifully spaced and proportioned head is borne on a deep brown stem with olive

"Parade"—A rich yellow-orange colored lily. Down the center of each petal there is a stripe of burnished gold. Heavily spotted with minute black or maroon dots. The flowers which stand out horizontally have very wide petals and make a glorious

show. Twelve or fifteen flowers per stem are no exception, yet all are well spaced and have plenty of room to open and to develop normally. The good, rich, color sparkles in the sun so that "Parade" was a real favorite with all visitors to our farms.

each, \$0.45

"Serenade"—Later than the others, it has a good clean and clear orange coloring. It stands only a little over two feet tall in our nursery which makes it an ideal plant for the herbaceous border and for pots. The fine proportions, the sturdy stems and the healthy, glossy foliage make this an unusually fine garden lily, impervious as it is to disease and pests.

each, \$0.45

Lothian writes: *A well named Lily for the soft orange colouring of the petals, spotted with brown dots, suggests an atmosphere of harmony. The flowers face outward. Height 27 inches. Flowered 14th of July.*

"Tangelo"—This curious name, derived from a fruit that is a hybrid between a Tangerine and an Orange, suggests the vivid orange coloring of this beautiful lily. Tangelo is medium early, has slightly

star-shaped, outward facing flowers and scored high in many of our trials.

each, \$0.45

Lothian writes: *Star-shaped, outward-facing large flowers of a brilliant orange shade, nicely and spectacularly spotted. It is a strong grower and carried fifteen flowers on a stiff stem, lavishly equipped with soft green foliage. Height 25 inches, flowered 25th of June.*

"Valencia"—Is the last of our outward-facing lilies to be introduced this year. It is a mid-season lily of fine soft orange to rich yellow coloring. We consider it of very fine habit, placement and form and have rated it very high during the four seasons we have been privileged to observe it. "Brilliant," "clear," "clean," "sparkling" are some of the adjectives noted down by us during the flowering season. The very large, rather flat flowers have a slight midrib of petals.

each, \$0.36

Lothian writes: *This has most attractive soft orange coloured flowers which open flat, and have a few maroon spots on the petals which are nicely reflexed. The stem carried nine outward-facing flowers. Flowered the 8th of July. One of the best of the set; 26 inches.*

Mid-Century Hybrids — Upright Flowering

Five of the introductions are upright lilies. These are true *Tigrinum-Umbellatum* hybrids. All of them will show bulbils in the axils of the leaves, if the flower or the buds are removed early in the season. "Enchantment" will have bulbils, even if allowed to flower normally. All of them flower with us around the first of July. Their blazing colors and their straight stiff stems made them stand out in our nurseries. Their radical departure in form, habit and coloring from anything that has been seen in lilies up to the time these novelties flowered was noticed by every visitor.

"Campfire"—Was the best of the upright red-colored lilies in our planting. The color can best be described as a rich, deep, fiery Indian red. It has a few spots on each petal, but since they are maroon-red, they are hardly noticeable. The petals are pointed and rather narrow, giving distinction to the plant which, in a nursery, is three feet high and probably much taller in the garden.

each, \$0.45

Lothian writes: *A grandly coloured Lily. It is a deep blazing red. The glow of this Lily takes the eye at once—it is most distinct and outstanding. The spots on the petals are very few and almost unnoticeable. The flowers have a nice shape and the pointed petals add distinction to the flower. An outstanding Lily and a grand contrast to Goldrush. The flowers are upright and bold. Height 28 inches. Flowered 16th of July.*

"Enchantment" (U.S. Plant Patent 862)—Seems to be the most prolific, as well as the most beautiful of all the lilies that we have raised. It may be worth noting that this lily grew from seed planted in the spring of 1942 and that, while our stocks are still small, only ten years later, we have enough bulbs to warrant color plating and commercial introduction. Enchantment is an upright lily of excellent habit, with many well-formed flowers of a vivid Nasturtium-red. Full of life and depth, the color blazes in the sun and even on dark days the little stock of Enchantment could be seen from miles away. This lily which has been so well endowed by nature, carries large numbers of bulbils in the axils of the leaves. It can also be propagated quite readily from scales and we have found that its vivid coloring is a dominant factor, so that it is transmitted to nearly all its seedlings.

Lily Descriptions and Prices (Continued)

We believe that in Enchantment we have raised the most promising new hardy lily of the century. It is a completely new type of lily, vigorous, hardy, disease-resistant, and virtually indestructible, if only the very slightest care is given to it. We obtained a plant patent on this lily and it may not be grown commercially without our express consent. A.M., R.H.S. 1953. each, \$0.24

Lothian writes: *"An exquisite Lily, brilliant in the sunshine and with a soft entrancing glow which gleams strikingly in the crepuscular light of a summer evening and rivals the sunset. A Scottish Countess who saw it in my garden said it reminded her of a gorgeous sunset. The colour of the beautifully shaped, upright flowers is a rich red, suffused with an ethereal glow. The stems are strong and carried ten flowers. The petals are nicely spotted. A strong grower with healthy green, broad foliage. Flowered 14th of July. Height 28 inches."*

"Harmony"—Wide-petaled, upright flowering lily in shades of rich and brilliant orange. Early flowering, it proved to be one of the finest in all our trials and was much admired by visitors. Long pedicles, large flowers, fine for cutting and large flower arrangements. each, \$0.45

Lothian writes: *"This is a most outstanding Lily. Its richly coloured, brilliant orange flowers, on long pedicles, have splendidly shaped, broad petals and have been greatly admired. The spots on the petals are an added attraction. The height was 30 inches, and the brown stems carried 10 flowers which are big and beautifully disposed and make a pretty bunch on the stem. It is quite distinct from any*

other lily. It flowered here on 3d July and lasted in refreshing beauty for a long time. A very lovely thing. The flowers are upright and look you in the face. One of the best."

"Joan Evans"—Named after the popular young Hollywood star, is a broad-petaled, bright, golden-yellow upright lily. It is late flowering and therefore a particularly fine addition to our garden lilies. Carrying as many as from six to nine flowers on a thin, wiry and tough stem, it stands from four to five feet tall. Magnificent cut and show flower but equally good in the herbaceous border. Flowers attractively spotted maroon. each \$0.36

Lothian writes: *"Golden yellow, upright flowers with broad petals neatly arranged and spotted with maroon. The strong stem carried ten flowers. Flowered 15th July. Height 25 inches."*

"Pagoda"—Is one of the tallest uprights in our present collection. Scaled bulbs grew good three-foot stems and we believe that in the garden mature bulbs will produce stems to four feet. The flowers, six to eight carried on good pedicles and nicely arranged, are of a true orange-chrome or Marigold orange. This lily seems to be a "natural" for large flower arrangements. each, \$0.36

Lothian writes: *"This Lily is notable for its colour which I find hard to describe. It is actually the colour of the famous old Calendula 'Prince of Orange', a very rich orange. The flowers are neatly arranged and are upright. Height 32 inches — flowered 7th July."*

Mid-Century Hybrids — Mixed — All Colors and Types

After selecting sixteen clones out of these fine new hybrid lilies we had another sixty or more that were far too good to discard, yet looked too much like the named varieties to continue as clones. This group we have propagated as a mixture and we offer it at sharply reduced prices in order to acquaint as large as possible a group of gardeners with their beauty and usefulness.

per 1000, 4-5" \$150.00; 5-6" \$210.00; 6-7" \$240.00

L. pardalinum giganteum "Sunset"—One of the most popular lilies we grow, this supposed natural hybrid between *L. Humboldtii* and *L. pardalinum* is a trouble-free, strong growing lily which does well in almost any situation. As the other hybrids of the west coast native lilies, it prefers slight shade and moist, cool soil. Plant 4 to 5 inches deep, in a location where it can grow undisturbed and it will rapidly form a large clump. Height 4 to 6 feet. The bright red tipped recurved flowers open in early July.

per 1000, 5-6" \$165.00; 6-7" \$210.00

L. pumilum—Formerly called *L. tenuifolium* or the Coral lily, is one of the most easily grown and most popular lilies in this country. On thin, wiry stems, seldom more than two feet tall, numerous bright scarlet or lacquer-red flowers are borne. Prefers full sun and a well-drained location. Stem-rooting, plant four inches deep.

per 1000, 3-4" \$75.00; 4-5" \$90.00

L. pumilum "Golden Gleam"—Seems to us to be merely a lighter, orange-colored form of *L. pumilum*. Using the lightest colored forms we are striving to obtain a more marked differentiation in color and hope eventually to be able to re-introduce the original form of this nice lily which was reputed to have been golden-yellow.

per 1000, 3-4" \$90.00; 4-5" \$150.00

L. Rainbow Hybrids—The result of hybridizing various upright-flowering species, these lilies all have cup-shaped flowers that, like tulips, stand straight up. The colors vary from true golden yellow, through all shades of orange to deepest mahogany-red. We have grown this strain now for several years and each summer we are pleasantly surprised to note the gay and sparkling colors of these fine, vigorous lilies. Mixture of all colors.

per 1000, 4-5" \$120.00; 5-6" \$150.00

L. regale—This most widely grown of all trumpet lilies was introduced in 1903 by E. H. Wilson and was distributed by the Wayside Gardens just prior to World War I. In our considered opinion *L. regale* as it is offered now in the trade has nothing to recommend it. The flowers are smaller than in many of the new hybrid strains and the inflorescence leaves much to be desired.

per 1000, 6-7" \$120.00; 7-8" \$150.00; 8-9" \$180.00

L. Sargentiae Hybrids—Out of crosses between *L. Sargentiae* and *L. Henryi* and *L. leucanthum* we have selected a strain of late-flowering hybrids that have particularly well-shaped trumpets and are more vigorous than the parent type. This strain is definitely restricted to trumpet lilies. It has been selected by us in response to a strong demand for late-flowering trumpet lilies, to follow the Olympic Hybrids and to extend their season.

per 1000, 6-7" \$400.00; 7-8" \$500.00

L. "Shuksan"—By far the best of the hybrids named and introduced by the late Dr. David C. Griffiths. It is the result of a cross between *L. Humboldtii magnificum* and *L. pardalinum*. A handsome, easily grown, disease resistant garden lily. Similar in type and habit to our Bellingham Hybrids of which it is one of the parents, L. Shuksan is happy under the same conditions and treatment. The bulbs are comparatively large and transplant easily if not held in storage too long or allowed to dry out. F.C.C.R.H.S. 1952.

per 1000, 5-6" \$165.00; 6-7" \$240.00

L. speciosum "Red Champion"—A variety of the red showy lily of Japan. A grand clone for garden decoration, cut flowers or pot culture in a cool greenhouse. Our strain is uniform, disease free and vigorous. The foundation stock was discovered locally on the slopes of Mount Hood, where it had grown undisturbed for some forty years. This lily has not proven to be as difficult as many writers would have us believe. A situation in well drained soil where it can receive light shade during the hottest part of the day is the main requirement for successful culture. The heavy basal roots make a fall growth and consequently it may require year to become well established. The smaller sized bulbs suffer less shock in transplanting and are recommended for general garden purposes. Plant the bulbs 6 inches deep. Late August and early September flowering.

per 1000, 6-7" \$300.00; 7-8" \$450.00; 8-9" \$600.00

L. speciosum "White Champion"—The highly prized white form of *Speciosum "Red Champion."* Our stocks are free from basal rot and mosaic infections so prevalent among imported bulbs and these two factors have in the past been largely responsible for the frequent failures with this lily. Flowering ten days to two weeks later than the red form, it is one of the loveliest of cut flowers. Light shade is necessary in warmer climates to prevent flowers from burning and opening too rapidly.

6-7" \$1.00 each; 7-8" \$1.50 each

L. "Talisman"—We offer this year only one lily which besides *Tigrinum-Umbellatum* blood also shows *L. Willmottiae* blood. This is the choice novelty "Talisman" which we describe as follows: This is a lily which in flowering habit and color resembles the well-known *L. Maxwill*, but which bears numerous black-brown bulbils in the axils of the dark-green leaves. This lily will bear up to fifteen large, nodding flowers with reflexed petals, orange-red in color and densely spotted with purplish black. The thin, but very strong and wiry stem grows up to six feet tall. The bulb is of medium size. It flowers in July when its brilliant coloring makes it quite conspicuous in the garden.

per 1000, 5-6" \$180.00; 6-8" \$240.00

"MID-CENTURY" Hybrid Lilies

A NEW ERA IN LILY GROWING

After a lapse of many years in the cultivation of Lilliums we are now entering an era when Lily hybrids will contribute very materially to more general success in this branch of horticultural activity, and growers will find but little difficulty in establishing many very beautiful forms in their gardens.

There has been some opposition to lily hybrids in the past and in *The Lily Year Book* (1950), Carl Grant Wilson, of Cleveland, Ohio, wrote—"It was with considerable surprise that I read on page 61 of the 1947 *Lily Year Book* that it was the consensus of opinion that no Lily hybrids surpassed their parents. To mention one example only—what about the Preston Hybrids? That these face outwards where they can be seen is an advance over all their parents and any advance in a hybrid makes it superior to its predecessors. Same comment applies to *L. Shuksan*, also to *L. umbellatum* 'Orange Triumph'. I wonder what Jan de Graaff would say to that statement. Seems to me somebody is going to eat crow before that question is settled."

Well, Carl Wilson—who, by the way, is an American horticulturist in a very big way—was correct, and Jan de Graaff has given an answer in no uncertain manner in his new race of Mid-Century Hybrids which are now in commerce. Miss Preston, of Canada, did it before him, and her hybrids, particularly the "Stenographer" group, are now greatly appreciated in this country. They are thoroughly established in my garden and have excelled themselves this year and have been much admired.

The de Graaff Hybrids

Mr. Jan de Graaff sent me bulbs for trial in the autumn of last year of his Mid-Century Hybrids; they arrived in good condition and were planted the first week of December, 1952. Every bulb grew, and some of them have two and three stems. These hybrids are the result of a rather involved hybridization process that included *Lilium tigrinum* on one side and hybrids between *L. dauricum*, *L. concolor*, *L. aurantiacum*, and several others on the other side. By crossing and backcrossing these Lilies and their offspring, he has evolved this new strain. All the varieties have remarkable vigor, and they inherit the hardiness and the intensified color of their parents. The incidence of "hybrid vigor" is most pronounced. The Mid-Century Hybrids are divided into two sections, flowers outward-facing and flowers erect.

Flowering Dates and Description

They began to flower on 26 June, and some of them continued until the beginning of August. The first to flower was Goldrush. This is a most striking Lily, and is certainly one of the finest yellow varieties in cultivation. It is outstanding in its beauty with large, outward-facing flowers of brilliant yellow with dark spots on the petals which intensify the golden colour. The beautifully proportioned and

nicely spaced head of blooms is borne on a stout, deep brown stem with olive green glossy foliage and carried eleven flowers. It was followed by Tangelo with star-shaped, outward-facing, large flowers of a brilliant orange shade nicely spotted. It is a strong grower, and the stem carried fifteen flowers. These two began to flower on 28 June.

The next to flower was Harmony on 3 July. This is a gem and certainly one of the finest of a fine lot. It has very wide-petaled, upright flowers of a rich orange quite distinct from any of the others. The stem carried ten large flowers making a splendid bouquet. It was followed four days later by Pagoda notable for its colour which is hard to describe, but it is almost exactly similar to that of the grand old Calendula Orange King, and eight upright flowers were borne on a tall stem. They are very nicely arranged. Next came Tango, the lightest coloured of all. The colour is a soft shade of amber, and eleven nicely formed, outward-facing flowers were carried on the stem. It was followed a day later, on 8 July, by Valencia which has attractive, soft orange-coloured flowers facing outward and which open flat with quaintly reflexed petals spotted with maroon. The stem carried nine flowers.

The next to flower was Serenade on 14 July. This has outward-facing, very large flowers of a delicious soft orange delicately spotted with brown dots. The stem carried nine flowers. On the same day Enchantment came into flower, and this is an exquisite Lily, well named. It is brilliant in the sunshine and with a soft entrancing glow which gleams very strikingly in the crepuscular light of a later summer evening. It reminds one of a gorgeous sunset. The colour of the beautifully shaped, upright flowers is a rich Nasturtium red. The stems are strong and carried ten flowers. It was shown at the Lily meeting of the R.H.S. on 7 July by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, Windsor, and gained an Award of Merit. This lily has been patented by Mr. de Graaff.

Harlequin followed on 15 July, and this Lily has outward-facing flowers of a lovely shade of salmon-buff. The soft tones of this Lily are shown up by the contrast of the glossy green foliage. The stems carried seven flowers. This was followed by Joan Evans, with upright flowers of glowing golden yellow, spotted with maroon. The stems carried nine flowers. The last to flower, on 17 July, was Campfire. It has flowers of a rich, deep, fiery Indian red with very few spots which are hardly noticeable on each sharply pointed, narrow petal. It is outstanding in colour, and seven flowers were carried on each stem.

These are all splendid Lilies and will be grand for cutting and for a display in the garden. Harmony, Enchantment, Valencia, and Pagoda are outstanding. A lovely new race of facile Lilies of which Mr. de Graaff may well be proud. —LOTHIAN

OUR CUSTOMERS REPORT

It is impossible to reproduce more than just a few of the many reports and comments we receive almost daily, from all parts of the world. A typical mail day brings in short notes, usually written on orders, such as from Indiana: "My clients were well pleased with the lilies I got from you", or from Texas: "The bulbs last year were of the best quality I have ever seen", and from South Africa: "I am delighted with the Fiesta Hybrids which are blooming now." From New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, France and many other countries such unsolicited reports come in.

Then there are longer letters and I saved out a few because they are significant from many points of view. That the success of our introductions is a deep satisfaction to us, goes without saying.

"This year in our major weddings we have used lilies almost exclusively, and the response has been even greater than anticipated. Not only have the immediate families and guests been greatly impressed, but also the Society editors of San Francisco's largest newspapers who have written detailed articles about the beauty, dignity and varieties of lilies used in the weddings. It would be unjust for us to absorb completely this praise, as you, too, would appreciate knowing the splendid impression the lilies create. I am enclosing a clipping describing one of the weddings we did last week and thusly show how we are helping to promote the use of more lilies in the industry. . . . With new varieties and colors being developed each year, I know I will be able to depend on lilies to create the much desired exclamation and conversation at our fashionable weddings."

From San Francisco

"Your lilies have made this gardening season even more exciting than usual. As a general rule it takes at least a year for anything one plants to adjust to this climate; I was especially worried about stock from your damp Oregon area. Yet, in spite of a vicious spring (that is, an early, warm false spring, then freezes, winds—what my son would call 'the works'), my lilies have given me bloom continuously since early May. Only one stem broke in the terrific winds (a budded amabile). . . . Garden visitors have loved the lilies; whether large or small, they have the knack of being spectacular. From my experience so far, I am convinced that lilies definitely are for this climate, if wisely chosen and wisely placed."

From New Mexico

"Your Mid-Century hybrids have been the high point of my garden the last three weeks. People are dumbfounded, amazed, incredulous, and determined to possess some no matter what they cost. The Aurelians are now coming along and getting attention too."

From Iowa

"My de Graaff lilies are just now passing the height of their bloom. They had been superb again this year. I am more than pleased with them and I am indeed happy that we were able to write so enthusiastically concerning them in the major color article that you liked so well. Incidentally, its reuse in the *Practical Gardener* was very well received by the readers of that publication."

From New York

"My lily border is such a success—no spray—no bother—I keep the soil rich—use old manure in the fall and mulch with peat moss. I keep pounding the fact that I won't have anything but Jan de Graaff lilies because I'm certain they won't be diseased . . . I've answered hundreds of questions . . . many people came on the garden tour just to see my lilies . . . People just couldn't believe that I've had lilies blooming since the 8th of June and could have them through September."

From Connecticut

"The speciosum rubrum looked simply wonderful when the Lily Society were here; they had multiplied very well, were very tall and healthy—their leaves a wonderful rich green . . . The lilies are much taller than last year. Many more blossoms to a stem, and anywhere from one to four stems where there was only one last year . . . (Speaking of flower arrangements) — Most of them used only lilies with some leaves, one used other flowers with them. Most of them were quite nice and proved to these women that lilies not only are attractive in the garden, but can be used in attractive arrangements."

From New Jersey

"I now enclose report on each variety of the lilies you kindly sent me for trial. I repeat again that they are a grand lot and will make lily history when they get established in gardens over here. Apart altogether from their beauty, what strikes me is their health and the strong growth they make. They were only planted in December, and I expect will be much taller and stronger next year."

From Scotland

"Enchantment is the name of a lily hybrid raised by Mr. de Graaff in Oregon and shown by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, Windsor Park, England. This has a rather close-packed spike of pale orange-red flowers, 4 inches across, with brown spots. Its most attractive and unusual feature is the way in which these blooms, which are much reflexed, are upturned, the long stamens adding to the starry effect. This is one of several hybrids raised by Mr. de Graaff by crossing *Lilium tigrinum* and *Lilium umbellatum*. An A.M. was given this fine lily."

From "Gardening Illustrated", September, 1953

The Mid-Century Hybrids

by Noble H. Logan—Oakland, California

Reprinted from the *Lily Year Book of the North American Lily Society*, 1953.

This group, consisting of approximately seventeen named varieties, was introduced in 1949 by the Oregon Bulb Farms. In 1950 some of these bulbs were obtained and forced into bloom for the 1951 Show. At that time nothing was known, locally at least, about what could be done towards getting them into bloom earlier than their normal time which here is in early June. Forcing in that group was started much too early, and they finally had to be held back, but a sizeable number, probably 150, were exhibited. The First Award of Merit, which is the highest award in the California Spring Garden Show, was granted our exhibit on the basis of the appearance of these plants. This carried a \$500.00 prize which went into the Garden Club treasury. This pleasant experience inspired us to make the effort on which this report is based, and we again won the First Horticultural Award of Merit with the exhibit.

These plants force very quickly and easily. They stand high temperatures well and few, if any, bulb losses occur during the actual forcing, but some result later from the prolonged high temperatures. It will be noted in the following table that most of these varieties first bloomed two or more weeks before the Spring Garden Show opened on April 26th. These figures of course are based on first bloom, however some of them, notably Valencia, came on so early that they missed the Show entirely. When it was recognized that they were coming into bloom too fast, they were removed from the glass house, but this coincided with a long spell of hot weather, hence they could not be held back. One disadvantage I was under in this whole program was that I was unable to gain access to the glass house on week ends.

One of these week ends was tremendously warm at about the time the buds on these plants were an inch or so long. Almost overnight they began elongating rapidly, and after that there was just no holding them back. This heat did not damage the plants or buds. It will be seen that from the time that first growth is visible until the appearance of the buds in these varieties is very short being only about three weeks, and on an average the plants will bloom approximately one month later, or in other words about fifty to fifty-five days from the time of first growth until first bloom. Thus it can be seen they are a very satisfactory glass house plant. Mature bulbs produce relatively large numbers of flowers which give a tremendous mass of color when grouped. This year fifty Valencia were forced but were not placed in the glass house until mid-February. They bloomed exactly on time for the show. The following gives the details of the performance of the Mid-Century Hybrids.

Variety	Potted	Number of Bulbs	Forcing Began	First Growth	First Bloom	Height in Inches	Buds First Visible	Average Number Blooms
Campfire	10/11	12	1/17	2/4	4/8	30"	2/25	4
Fireflame	10/4	12	1/7	2/2	4/12	18"	2/15	3
Pagoda	10/11	12	1/7	2/1	3/25	36"	2/20	3
Valencia	10/4	50	1/17	2/4	3/20	24"	2/20	8-10
Serenade	10/11	12	1/17	2/5	4/5	26"	2/25	6
Enchant.	10/11	50	1/17	1/25	3/25	36"	2/20	12
Bolero	10/11	12	1/17	2/4	4/10	36"	2/25	5
Harlequin	10/4	25	1/17	1/28	3/28	24"	2/15	5
Harmony	10/11	12	1/17	1/28	4/1	24"	2/8	5

Garden Lilies in the Greenhouse

by S. L. Emsweller—reprinted from *The FLOWER GROWER*, Aug., 1952

It is now a well-established fact that cool storage of Easter lily bulbs before planting greatly reduces the time required to bring them into bloom. Here at the Plant Industry Station, United States Department of Agriculture in Beltsville, Md., a recently conducted experiment demonstrated that certain garden lilies can be made to flower more quickly by the same means.

The lily varieties used in this experiment were *Campfire*, *Enchantment*, *Fire-flame*, *Harmony*, *Joan Evans*, *Pagoda* and *Serenade*. The bulbs were grown in Oregon and 100 of each were received at Beltsville on October 24, 1951.

Ten bulbs of each variety were planted in the greenhouse at once and the remaining 90 were divided into three lots of 30 each. A lot of each variety was stored at each of the following temperatures: 31°, 40° and 50°. On November 30, after 37 days of storage, ten bulbs of each variety were removed from each storage and temperature lot and planted in the greenhouse. A second group of bulbs was removed and planted on January 14, and the third on February 25.

We hoped to have some of these lilies in bloom for the Washington, D.C., Flower Show held from March 6-12. About the middle of February we saw that some of the plants would be in flower too early for the show and some of these were moved from a warm (60° night temperature) to a cold (45°-55°) greenhouse, where flowering was retarded; the plants were in fine condition for the show.

The results of this experiment demonstrated that these varieties performed much better when the bulbs were given cold storage. The 10 bulbs planted at once did not flower, on the average, until March 28; those stored 37 days at the three temperatures, 31°, 40° and 50° all bloomed at about the same time, on Feb. 19.

Those bulbs stored for 82 days and planted January 14 flowered from March 20 to 27. The last lots, planted on February 25 after 124 days of storage, were just starting to flower in late April and finished about May 10.

The quality of the flowers and plants was much improved by cold storage of the bulbs and the flower yield was greater following storage at 31° and 40°. The bulbs stored at 50° produced about the same number of flowers as those given no preplanting storage.

Lily Seeds -- None Available

To our regret we must inform our friends and customers that no lily seed will be available this year. We found that the cost of raising, cleaning and shipping the small quantities involved was greater than their commercial value. Also, the fact that seed of hybrid origin does not necessarily come true to type and form brought with it several problems that are beyond our ability to solve. For these reasons we will no longer supply seed and suggest to those of our customers requiring it for their trade that they make a small planting of bulbs and raise their own. As a matter of fact, in most regions this can be done more easily than in our usually damp and cool Oregon climate.

OREGON BULB FARMS 1954

Jan de Graaff

PRICES - REPORTS

